

RUSSIA RISING
OUT OF DEPTHS
WITH NEW VIGORTrade in Moscow Brisk, and
Prosperity of City Is
EvidentPROPAGANDA ACTIVE
FOR COMMUNIST PARTY90 Kopeks Shown to Have in
1926 Purchasing Power of
50,000,000 Rubles in 1920.

The following article is by Dr. Jerome Davis of Yale University. He was one of a group of American citizens who, after a month's study of social, political, and industrial conditions in Russia, recently expressed their "conviction that the Government of the United States should convey to the present Russian Government an expression of its willingness to enter into conferences immediately, looking toward recognition of Soviet Russia."

By DR. JEROME DAVIS

In 1918 I watched Russia hurl its thousands of soldiers against a retreating Austrian army, and its warriors won world praise. In 1917 and 1918 I watched the break-up of that same army by a more dynamic and powerful force—the power of revolutionary ideas. In 1921 I came back to watch Russia in what was perhaps its darkest moment; it had been exhausted by the colossal efforts of a World War, rent asunder by an epoch-making revolution culminating in a terrific struggle against a combination of the armies of the world, and at length it found itself face to face with one of the worst famines in its history. Those days were dark indeed. For Soviet Russia, many of its glowing dreams seemed to be going to pieces.

In 1921 the people were starving, food was prohibitive in price; even running water at my government hotel in Moscow was only furnished a few hours each morning, and I had to share a room with the rats. Today food is fully as abundant and actually less expensive than in America. Bread can be bought for 5 or 10 cents a loaf, strawberries for 15 cents a quart, while butter, cream and milk are all cheaper than with us. My Monday three-course dinner consisting of Russian soup—almost a feast in itself—roast beef with fried potatoes, and finally ice cream or fruit, costs only 55 cents at the government restaurant and is served in a room higher than the ordinary worker, furthermore no tips were expected.

Trade in Full Swing
In Moscow trade of all sorts seems to be in full swing, although prices for manufactured articles are still high in comparison with food products, thus making it difficult for the peasant. Automobiles, while not plentiful as in the average city, are to be seen at every turn. The taxis and the autobuses are something which were before unknown in Russia.

On my former visit during the year of famine in 1921 every worker was a millionaire and the money was depreciating so fast that the common people hesitated to hold it over the week-end for fear that it might buy so much less bread. Silver currency, stamped with the famous motto, "Proletarians of the world unite," is circulating with the same frequency that it does in our own country, although in the period of depreciation none could be purchased at any price.

Evidences of the former wild inflation are not entirely wanting. For I found bits of the old Tsar's money drifting along the streets as waste paper, and in one courtyard I picked up two of the old Tsar's rubles, one 3-ruble bill, a 5-ruble note, and two of the Tsar's 10-ruble gold bank notes. Here was money worth \$15 under the old

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Balkan Accord Pleases Sofia

Geneva Draws Up Model Statement

Disarmament Delegates Seek to Make Expenditure a Test of Military Strength

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Sept. 30.—The decided opinion which the American delegation in committee "A" of the disarmament commission expressed against the possibility of discovering any formula for the reduction of armaments based on a comparison of budgetary expenditure does not appear to be shared by a majority of the other countries concerned in the discussion. It is generally admitted that the American argument is sound so far as the great powers are concerned, where the difference in soldiers' cost of subsistence, pay and their present form military service of service differ so widely as to render comparison impossible and invidious, and that the cost of materials for the same reason is difficult to assess for comparative purposes. However, it is equally clear that in their present form military budgets are in no way comparable. But it is still hoped that something may be done to make expenditure one of the tests of military strength for purposes of reduction, by comparing the military needs of countries with similar military service and like status from an economic standpoint. For this purpose a model statement has been drawn up, according to which the governments represented on the disarmament commission will be invited to detail their armaments' expenditure without being called on to alter the national budgets. Each country is to be asked to fill in the model statement with figures extracted from its budget. As such computations are constantly being made by government departments for various purposes, there should not, it is thought, be any difficulty in carrying out this request. In any event such statements, whether they can be used or not for general purposes of comparison would, it is said, be useful by throwing light on the expenditure on armaments.

But since there are certain countries in central and northern Europe which have the same military system and much the same wage levels and costs of material, this method of comparing armaments' expenditure would, it is maintained, lead to useful results. Why should not these countries, it is argued, reveal their military expenditures according to this plan and adopt it as one of the standards of comparison for the reduction of their armaments, which would thus be made the subject of regional agreements.

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Aid of Congress to Dry Law
Wins W. C. T. U. ApprovalConvention Confident Added Strength Will Be
Given Enforcement Program

By MARJORIE SHULER

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 30.—The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not raise its voice in the public chorus of criticism against Congress, but instead will ask with faith that the seventieth session renew the appropriations for prohibition enforcement, and pass laws to strengthen the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The fifty-second annual convention of the W. C. T. U. has endorsed the Goff-Graham bill intended to aid prohibition officials in elimination of the manufacture, use, and sale of intoxicating liquors, and the Stalker bill, which increases penalties for commercial violations of the law.

It also has endorsed the Crampton bill, which provides for reorganization of the Prohibition Unit and the Customs Service and the placing of prohibition agents under civil service. Another Crampton bill which calls for the putting of prohibition agents under civil service, the Hudson-Jones bill to establish a United States border patrol and a bill calling for the deportation of aliens convicted of violating the prohibition law.

Wide Program Indorsed
Going ahead from prohibition the organization will lend its Washington headquarters staff to the effort to obtain adequate appropriations for the children's bureau, the women's bureau, the home economics bureau, and the junior division of the United States employment service, and to obtain laws for the protection of the Indians from the use of the drug peyote, a Federal Department of Education, increase in the number of army and navy chaplains, an improved industrial program for federal prisoners, federal regulation of the standards of motion pictures, and state and local laws for the enforcement of prohibition, abolition of child labor, acceptance and enforcement of the Maternity and Infancy Act, the protection of wage-earning women and the removal of legal discriminations against women.

The organization will oppose the so-called blanket bill proposed by the National Woman's Party to establish the legal equality of men and women.

Indorsement of the legislative program followed the report of Mrs. Lewis L. Wood, director of legislation, who declared that the primary elections indicate the continuance of an overwhelming majority in the seventieth session of Congress, and

GENEVA DRAWS UP
MODEL STATEMENT
FOR ARMS BUDGETDisarmament Delegates Seek
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By Special Cable

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FLORIDA TOMATO
BASES FARMER'S
PLAN TO RECOUPRedlands District Expects
\$12,000,000 Yield From
October Planting

By a Staff Correspondent

HOMESTEAD, Fla.—A tomato crop that in normal years has a value of \$12,000,000 and which has yet to be planted is the great boon of reconstruction that will succor the 10-mile square agricultural area, known as the Redlands, south of Miami. This district, the second largest citrus growing area in the State, lost its entire growth of ripening fruit in the recent hurricane. The structural loss was slight.

Old-timers among farmers are certain that a good tomato crop is in prospect. "A big storm always clears the air," they say. "This one we just had should fix the climate for a couple of years."

The prospect of a large and remunerative tomato crop does not minimize the loss of the citrus fruit crop. The farmers in this area were greatly in need of the \$6,000,000 that they would have received for the golden fruit ripening in their groves until the wind blew and the waters rose. They are now waiting for the cause of losses most of them incurred in real estate speculation last year in the Miami section.

Funds Needed for Replanting

The need here is considerable but not overwhelming. Funds are necessary to replant the 75 per cent of fruit trees that were uprooted. The planting and raising of tomatoes, costing around \$140 an acre must be met. Many will be able to obtain funds. Others will have to be helped. To this work the Red Cross has already appropriated \$25,000, principally to replant trees. Ninety-five per cent of these can be saved if they are given early attention. County agricultural agents and federal horticulturists are already at work in the district extending valuable aid.

Much of this work has already begun, but where labor was more available. The problem of help is of major importance. The ready boom and construction demands drained much of the farm help to the cities.

To extend the necessary credit for the tomato growing which begins within a few weeks various agencies are at work. The American Fruit Growers' Association in conjunction with crop insurance companies has announced that they will extend a \$100 an acre credit for the tomato crop. With these facilities the Florida crackers are sure they will "pull through."

Have Weathered Storms Before

"Why, we have had storms and freezes and floods down here before and we always came out all right," A. L. Chandler, Silver Palm, smilingly said.

"I've seen things wiped out before. But they always start up again. This storm will be the making of this country. It will teach us the same lesson it ought to teach those city folks. We should learn that you can't avert a storm, but you can beat it. Florida crackers are sure they will 'pull through.'"

The storm, with its crop loss, is a setback. But only that. A hard blow, but not irreparable. And these folk have a way of smiling and drawing a comfort from the disaster. The Redlands is a considerable citrus fruit-bearing region, but not the most important in the State. That is to the north, in the Indian River country. It is the largest tomato-growing district. Tomatoes are planted in late October. The Everglades, which are marsh meadows, under water from the sea.

This agricultural area is known as the Redlands. It has a red mud soil overlying a coral limestone. The Redlands is a considerable citrus fruit-bearing region, but not the most important in the State. That is to the north, in the Indian River country. It is the largest tomato-growing district. Tomatoes are planted in late October. The Everglades, which are marsh meadows, under water from the sea.

"A Kinder Attitude"
"We must conclude a customs agreement and join up our railroads and highways," said the Adriatic may be connected with the Black Sea. We must simplify our passport systems, study each other's language in our schools, and reduce our telephone, telegraph and postal fees. Inspired by a warm, fraternal feeling, we rejoice at everything which strengthens brotherly relations and mutual confidence.

"We have reason to believe that in Yugoslavia also they are beginning to look at things differently—the bitter feelings caused by a painful past are giving way to a kinder attitude. This will bring real peace to the Balkans and facilitate the economic development of both nations."

TINY TELEPHONE HELPS
TO RESCUE MINERS

IRONWOOD, Mich., Sept. 30.—(P.)

Designed to afford communication with the 43 entombed miners who were brought to safety here last night, the Oliver Mining Company possesses what is believed to be the smallest telephone in the world.

It is smaller than a watch, but somewhat thicker than the drill pipe, which it was to have been lowered into while rescue crews were drilling through the 400 feet of solid rock to release the imprisoned men.

The telephone, completed last Wednesday by Thomas H. Hampton, superintendent of electrical inspection of the Oliver Mining Company, is 1 1/4 inches long, 3/4 of an inch wide and 1/4 inches thick.

NEW TELEPHONE
APPROPRIATIONS
TOTAL \$3,252,096Bring Year's Plant Expenditures for New England
to \$28,402,877

Expenditure of \$3,252,096 for new construction and plant improvements was authorized at the monthly appropriation meeting of the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company today. Including previous authorizations, the total commitment of the company for plant expenditures this year is \$28,402,877, it was announced.

Of the appropriations authorized today \$2,597,880 is the estimated total cost of hundreds of routine additions to plant in all parts of the company's territory during October, November and December.

Included in the appropriations for Greater Boston is \$85,600 to cover the cost of routine additions to plant, \$13,125 for changes on the Beach central office switchboard, \$68,485 for new poles in Wakefield, \$11,184 for additional equipment in the Kenmore central office, \$6,002 for equipment in the Boston central office in Cambridge, \$6,600 for additional aerial cable in Revere, \$9,982 for additional equipment on the Roxbury central office switchboard, and \$11,500 for additional cables connecting with the University central office in Cambridge.

Other Improvements

In other parts of Massachusetts the company plans to spend \$968,527 for routine work, \$35,614 for additional underground and aerial cables connecting with the Indian Orchard central office in Springfield, \$25,023 for additional underground and aerial cables in North Adams, \$19,682 for additional equipment in the River, Walnut and Toll central offices in Springfield, \$7,729 for additional equipment in the Worcester central offices, \$18,193 for a joint ownership pole line between Worcester and Paxton, \$80,760 for toll underground and aerial cables between Kingston and Plymouth, \$4,491 for new central office equipment in Stoughton, \$151,193 for aerial cables and loading between Haverhill and Newburyport, \$9,989 for loading coils on the Boston-Portland cable, \$53,357 for toll underground and aerial cables between Topsfield and Danvers, and \$5200 for underground and aerial cables in Westboro.

In Maine the authorizations include \$184,604 for routine work, \$42,377 for aerial cables in Kennebunk, \$4,619 for underground aerial cables and poles at Old Orchard, and \$4,587 additional to a previous authorization for power equipment in Portland.

Funds for New Hampshire

In New Hampshire the company plans to spend \$96,284 for routine work, \$11,638 to replace toll poles in various places, \$4,944 additional to a previous authorization for power equipment in the Nashua central office, and \$5,413 to replace toll poles between Rochester, Concord and Laconia.

Authorizations for Vermont include \$64,207 for routine work, \$5,186 for additional equipment on the Brattleboro central office switchboard, and \$4,439 additional to a previous authorization for underground and aerial cables at Middlebury.

The company plans to spend in Rhode Island \$275,558 for routine work and \$39,033 for underground and aerial cables in Centerville.

ERYTHREA GOVERNOR
MAKES PACT WITH SANA

By Special Cable

ROME, Sept. 30.—Information has been received here that the Governor of the Italian colony of Erythrea has recently concluded an economic agreement with the Imam Yaya of Sana'a in Arabia. The Italian mission visited him a few weeks ago, giving him many presents, including a motorcar and an airplane. The Governor of Erythrea has now arrived in Rome to submit for the approval of the Government the said treaty, which provides for the supply of important material to the Imam Yaya.

GENERAL CONDYLIS REMAINS
PRIME MINISTER OF GREECERoyalists Are Said to Have Only the Regime at Heart—
Elections Postponed

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Sept. 30.—The failure of the conference of party leaders under President Condouriotis to reach a common understanding in regard to the formation of a neutral Government and the electoral system has produced a painful impression. The discussion has revealed that the Royalists had at heart one issue only, namely, the regime, and all other questions were used as pretexts for creating divisions.

Mr. Demerjils had the courage and sincerity to admit this and to demand that a common understanding should be obtained before the elections were held in order to spare the country further vicissitudes. He said that should they win the elections they would not raise the regime question without previously consulting the Republicans, and in return they demanded that the Republicans should undertake to facilitate an accord should the necessity arise.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

'Coolidge Needs Ernst' Forms
Slogan in Kentucky ContestSenator Ernst (R.) Facing Keen Opposition in
Candidacy of A. W. Barkley (D.)

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 30.—"Coolidge Needs Ernst." That is the slogan that adorns the hoardings of Louisville, the telegraph poles and the barn doors of the rural counties, the fences that hedge the plantations, and the palings that inclose the mountain collieries of old Kentucky. The reverse happens to be the disconcerting fact. It is Ernst, that needs Coolidge.

This does not mean that the Republicans have given up hope of re-electing Richard P. Ernst to the Senate. It merely denotes that they are aware that Representative Alben W. Barkley of Paducah, Mr. Ernst's Democratic opponent, is giving the G. O. P. the stiffest kind of a race. It indicates that the Republicans know the issue is in doubt. It discloses that in Kentucky, as in Ohio, and nearly everywhere else, they have decided to use the party's chief argument, "Loyalty to Coolidge."

Senator Ernst formally launched his campaign for re-election in eastern Kentucky on Wednesday. Strengthening his cause were his colleagues, Senator Frederic M. Sackett and Senator Lawrence C. Phipps of Colorado, chairman of the Republican senatorial campaign committee, fresh from a conference at the White House.

Need of Langley District

But in the galaxy that surrounded Senator Ernst at Ashland was a person of almost equal importance to him at this critical hour, than even President Coolidge. That person is Mrs. John W. Langley, Republican candidate for the House from the Tenth District and wife of the former Representative now in federal prison at Atlanta for violating the liquor laws.

ANGLO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS OPEN IN LEGHORN

Sir Austen Chamberlain Meets Benito Mussolini, at Latter's Invitation

By Wireless

ROME, Sept. 30.—The meeting between Sir Austen Chamberlain and Benito Mussolini took place this morning at Leghorn aboard the yacht *Giuliana*, belonging to the Italian navy. The last night, the greatest secrecy was maintained about the place where Signor Mussolini would confer with the British Foreign Minister, but the arrival of the yacht *Giuliana*, on which Sir Austen was cruising in the Mediterranean, at Leghorn, was confirmation that the town was selected for this important exchange of views between the Italian and British statesmen.

Signor Mussolini left Rome last night and was accompanied by the Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, Signor Grandi, and two high officials of the Foreign Office. After spending the night on the train, the Premier arrived at Leghorn this morning, immediately going aboard the *Giuliana*, which the Italians captured from the Turks during the Italo-Turkish War of 1911.

The European Situation
The Italian press gives the greatest importance to the meeting, comparing it with that at Thoiry. Besides discussing problems affecting directly Anglo-Italian interests, such as Tangier and Abyssinia, the Foreign Ministers of the two countries are expected to review the European situation after the changes due to the Franco-German rapprochement.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 30.—Contrary to reports from Rome, it was Benito Mussolini who invited Sir Austen Chamberlain, not Sir Austen who invited Signor Mussolini, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in connection with the meeting between these two statesmen, which was scheduled for today. It is pointed out, moreover, that Sir Austen is on holiday, has none of his technical advisers with him, and has had no opportunity of consulting the Cabinet, so that it will be impossible for him to commit Great Britain in any way during the conversations. The discussions, therefore, are bound to be confined to generalities.

Informed opinion here is inclined to scout the idea that Signor Mussolini will broach the scheme for an Anglo-Italian anti-pact. The British policy since the war has been based on the assumption that the League Covenant supplies all that is needed in this connection, and no enthusiasm is shown for making an exception in the case of Italy. But Signor Mussolini is, nevertheless, credited with the intention of trying to find out Sir Austen's reaction to the pourparlers now going on for a Franco-German rapprochement. It is pointed out, however, that if these pourparlers resulted in an actual treaty of alliance from which Italy was excluded, the latter country would naturally seek to enter a similar alliance with some other power, and the only two available are Britain and Russia.

Activities on Red Sea
Moreover, would France then continue to oppose a union of Germany and Austria? The Franco-German alliance, however, is still nebulous in the extreme, and there are several subjects under discussion in which Britain and Italy have far more immediate interest as, for instance, the Italian activities on the Red Sea where, it is reported, Italy has just entered into a treaty with Imam Yahia, ruler of Yemen, the most fertile part of Arabia. Italy already controls a large part of the African Red Sea coast, and is in extremely close relations with the Emir of Asir, on the Arabian littoral. Unless Sir Austen is satisfied that Italian aspirations in this part of the world will not endanger the British communications with the East, Signor Mussolini will be unable to count on British support for Italy's claims to participate in the management of the international zone of Tangier, though Britain has already indicated its readiness to give general support to the Italian aspirations in this direction.

COAST PROVINCE HIGHWAYS
VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—British Columbia is preparing to add substantially to its

Paris Inspired Models
Unusually Large \$10
Appointment
Hotel Astor Chapeaux
Hotel Astor
New York

NEW YORK
Period of Colonial
FURNITURE
Finished or unfinished to suit
the customer
CRAFTSMAN FURNITURE CO.
147 E. 23rd St., Madison Sq. 5159

already enormous investment in roads. At the next session of the provincial Legislature, scheduled to get under way before Christmas, the Provincial Government will ask for approval of a large new loan, the proceeds of which will be devoted entirely to the building of roads. The loan will be for something over \$1,000,000 under present plans and may be increased if conditions warrant it. Part of the money will be used to complete the last link of the transprovincial highway with a new road through the Cascade Mountains in continuance of the recently built Cariboo Road.

VERA CRUZ STORM REPORT CORRECTED

Early Stories Exaggerated, Survey Shows

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 30 (AP).—Although considerable property damage was caused in the city of Vera Cruz by Tuesday's hurricane, the city is returning to normal with little to justify early reports of damage.

A correspondent for the Associated Press, who arrived on the first through train from Mexico City, found the business and residential sections presenting a normal appearance. Property losses, which may reach 200,000 or 250,000 pesos, consist of razed wooden buildings along the waterfront, including a yacht club, a group of frame houses and refreshment stands and a wrecked marine coal loading station.

Bananas and sugarcane plantations were affected over an area extending about 100 miles inland, the torrential rains beating down plants. Twenty or 30 small craft, ranging from rowboats and gasoline launches to 30-foot schooners, in Vera Cruz harbor, were beached.

BRITISH MINERS DEFER DECISION ON COAL STOPPAGE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 30.—The decision as to whether the miners are to accept the Government's proposals for ending the coal stoppage is now postponed for a week. The miners' delegates here today decided to refer these proposals to their district associations, to be taken up here again next Thursday. The miners' chief executive members, including Bert Smith and Arthur Cook, meanwhile left by air for Ostend to lay their case before the miners' international committee.

There are now claimed to be 149,000 men back in pits where coal is being raised and, taking into account the pumps and others engaged in preventing flooding and other damage to the mines where no coal is being raised, the owners say 200,000 men are at work, being one-sixth of the total normally employed.

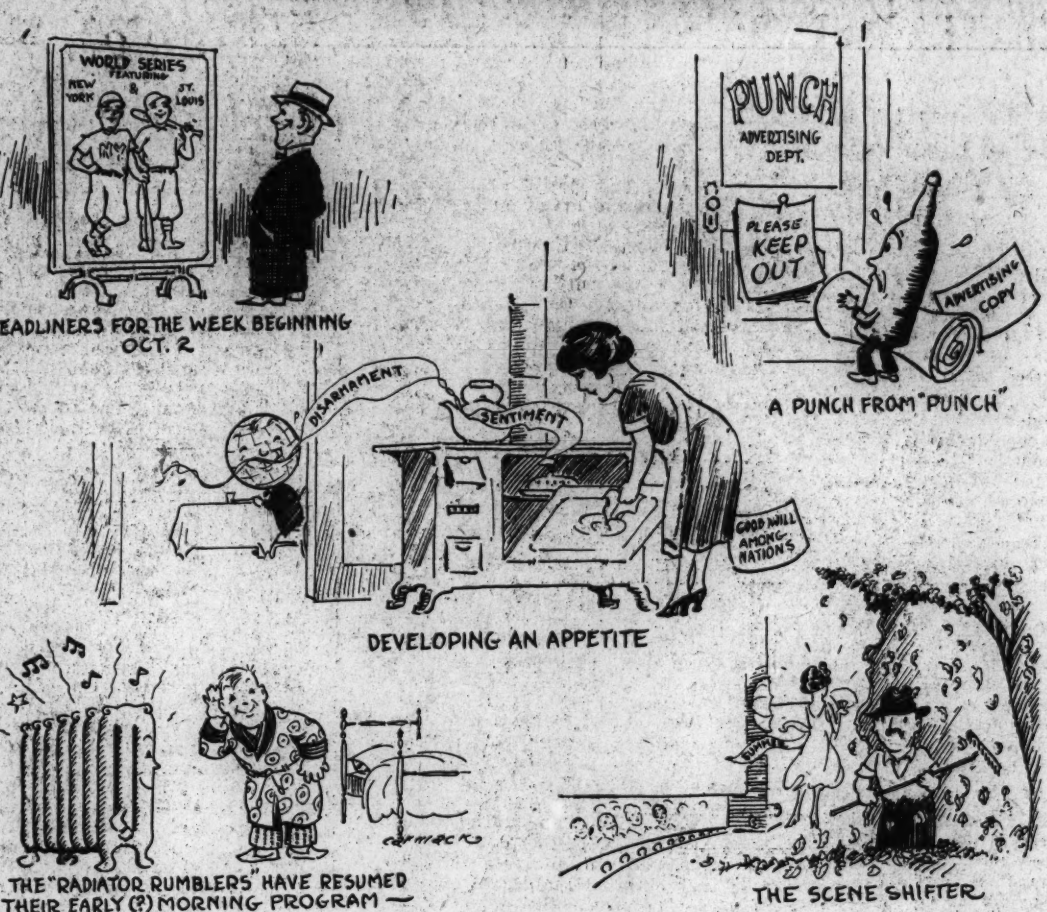
The Government's proposals, it will be recalled, are that the men resume work immediately upon the owners' terms and that a national arbitration tribunal be then established by law to revise the terms wherever more than seven hours constitute a day's labor.

And the Ford Came Back
Minus Self-Styled Baron
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP).—The automobile which Henry Ford presented the youth who posed as Baron Frederick E. von Krupp Jr., and who now is in jail at Wilmington, Del., for passing worthless checks, has been delivered to the Ford agency at Denver with a bill of sale signed by the imposter.

NEW YORK
TID-BIT
SODA SHOPS
"Luncheon Places" for All of Us
Open week days 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.
19 W. 44th St., 20 W. 45th St.
Inside Berkeley Building Arcade
30 East 28th Street
These Are Our Only Shops

NEW YORK
An
Opportunity
It is the thrifty person, quick to take advantage of opportunities, who gets ahead.
Tomorrow starts a new quarterly interest period—any money deposited before 8 o'clock Monday evening, October 4th, will earn a quarter of a year's interest if left until January 1st.
For your convenience this Bank is open Monday and Friday evenings until 8 o'clock.
The United States Savings Bank
of the City of New York
Madison Avenue at 58th Street

The News Told in Pictures



EMPLOYEES BUY MUNSEY ESTATE

New York Sun and Telegram and Chain Stores Included in Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Negotiations for the purchase of the Frank A. Munsey newspaper properties have been carried through successfully, according to an announcement of William T. Dewart, president of the Sun Printing & Publishing Association and an executor of the Munsey will. The purchase price is in the neighborhood of \$13,000,000. Included in the purchase are the chain of New England grocery shops known as the Mohicans.

Mr. Dewart announced that the properties will be mutualized so that employees may acquire stock in them. He said that in mutualizing the properties he was carrying out what he knew to be the wishes of Mr. Munsey, who had contemplated taking such a step.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, as a deservatory legatee under Mr. Munsey's will, will receive the proceeds of the sale. The purchase of the properties by Mr. Dewart, who is one of the three executors and trustees under the will, on behalf of the officers and employees who operate them, is therefore tantamount to a purchase from the museum.

Richard H. Titherington of the Munsey staff, the only other individual executor and trustee, made it clear that the newspaper and Mohican chain store properties were to be conducted separately. The employees of the New York Sun, who will have an opportunity to become joint owners, number approximately 1000. The Telegram has more than 500 employees.

In his will Mr. Munsey gave his executors from five to eight years to dispose of his properties, and is reported to have suggested that it might take even longer, saying: "I should need as much time to turn them into cash myself." The purchase by Mr. Dewart on behalf of the employees, to which the residuary legatee interposed no objection, was accomplished within a much shorter time.

In 1916, Mr. Munsey bought the Sun made famous under the editorship of Charles A. Dana. His purchase included the Evening Sun, established by Mr. Dana nearly 20 years after he had bought the Sun. Mr. Munsey merged the Sun and the Press, which he had bought in 1912, and gave the Sun an Associated Press franchise held by the Press.

In 1920 he purchased from the James Gordon Bennett estate the New York Herald, the Evening Telegram and the Paris edition of the Herald. He consolidated the Sun and the Herald as the Sun and New York Herald. At the same time the Evening Sun became the Sun and he continued publishing the New York Herald.

On May 26, 1923, Mr. Munsey bought the Globe and Commercial Advertiser, oldest daily in America, and merged it with the Sun. On June 24, 1924, he bought the Evening Mail and consolidated it with the Evening Telegram.

PENNSYLVANIA BANK CALL HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 30.—A call for report of condition of state banks, trust companies and savings institutions has been made as of Sept. 27.

To Better Serve You
In this exclusive French Hairdressing Parlor, each department is under the supervision of an expert. A complete hairdressing service amid refined surroundings.
R. LOUIS
26 West 53rd Street
New York City
Opposite Hotel Plaza
Phone Plaza 9249, 9250, 9251
Hair Goods Exclusively at 535 Fifth Avenue

PLEA RAISED FOR SANER EDITING

World Press Delegates Emphasizes Influence of Papers and Movies

By Special Cable

PARIS, Sept. 30.—Newspapers and moving picture companies were urged yesterday to avoid, when possible, material tending to excite race hatred and to perpetuate the idea of war. It was declared that unified action among the producers of these mediums for the dissemination of news and ideas could almost alone bring an era of universal peace.

Pleas for saner newspapers, edited with regard to the social consequences of the material given the readers were made by members of the American delegation to the World Press Congress at Geneva at a luncheon of the Anglo-American Press Club and a dinner arranged by the French press. The speakers emphasized that most of the ideas that actuate public opinion came from the press.

"Journalists may not succeed in ending war by creating international understanding, but at least they can do as good a job as politicians and diplomats have done," said R. C. Snider, proprietor of the Norwalk, Ohio, Reflector-Herald.

The delegates to the International Motion Picture Congress meeting

here, at which America is not represented, passed a resolution requesting producers to avoid nationalistic subjects which glorify war and excite race hatred. Another resolution requested authors to select material which brought out "the beauties and qualities of foreign peoples in a way to excite in their favor sentiments of sympathy and respect, and to make in a general way, the moving picture a universal instrument of international propaganda for human improvement."

Alleged historical films which distorted facts to glorify one race or to injure another were also condemned. Canon William Sheafe Chase, Brooklyn, urged the congress to go on record in favor of the censorship of moving picture scenarios before production, but the proposition was rejected as impractical. Henry Noble Hall, introduced as representative of the British Government, criticized American producers for not participating in the international congress and declared that most of the Americans films were not adapted to the mentality of Europeans.

"You Westerners who possess all material wealth are starving yourselves intellectually," he said. "We who have nothing, believe we have sensed the mysteries of the Infinite. You think you can struggle along with courts of arbitration, but you tolerate peace only because you realize war is bad business. There can be no lasting peace unless you strive to work for the good of all mankind."

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TAGORE CRITICIZES WAYS OF WESTERNERS

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP).—Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and philosopher who is here on a tour of Europe, is convinced that western civilization is crumbling. After being received by kings, presidents and dictators of Europe, on which he said it might be his last tour, Tagore scoffed at the cry of a "yellow peril."

"You Westerners who possess all material wealth are starving yourselves intellectually," he said. "We who have nothing, believe we have sensed the mysteries of the Infinite. You think you can struggle along with courts of arbitration, but you tolerate peace only because you realize war is bad business. There can be no lasting peace unless you strive to work for the good of all mankind."

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Choice on Military Training Won by Students' Protest

College of the City of New York Now Offers Drill Consisting Chiefly of Gymnastics

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Instead of being compelled to take military training as in past years since the war, freshmen this year at the College of the City of New York will have the alternative of taking a course in civilian training under faculty supervision and not under army officers, it has been announced by Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, acting president of the college.

The civilian training course is practically a drill in gymnastics, it was learned from an authoritative source. Dr. Robinson's announcement was received with enthusiasm by the students and parents who campaigned vigorously last year against compulsory military training. In a referendum vote of 6 to 1, they asserted their opposition to training they described as "brutalizing and tending to perpetuate a war psychology."

Dr. Robinson said that the new course, for which freshmen are now registering was instituted so that a comparative study of the aims, methods and results of military and civilian drill can be made.

"The discussion has been carried on with much heat on both sides, but no institution in the United States has, until now, undertaken to establish courses under strictly faculty supervision, on the one hand, and also courses under the army officers, so as to make comparative studies of the aims of both, the methods they pursue and their effects upon the students," he said.

"It is the business of a college faculty to sift evidence on all sides and to reach its own conclusions concerning what shall be included in a college course, who shall conduct the courses, and how they shall be conducted. It is hoped that the experiment just inaugurated by the College of the City of New York will be of great service to those who are seeking the truth and who wish to mold the college curriculum so as to give the students the greatest benefit possible in mental and physical development and in patriotic manhood."

SHIP SALE PROTESTED IN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 30 (Special).—An appeal to the shipping interests in the 25 states comprising the Mississippi Valley territory to immediately protest against the contemplated sale by the United States Shipping Board of portions of the government merchant marine fleet to private operators, as "an action which would seriously react against the commercial progress of this territory," is contained in a statement by James E. Smith, president of the Mississippi Valley Association.

The statement, sent to over 400 trade, commercial and agricultural organizations with which the association is affiliated, called the contemplated action an attempt on the part of private Eastern shipping interests to shut out the ports of the Mississippi Valley from their share of over-seas commerce, by the purchase of a number of merchant marine fleets the Government is now operating out of the Gulf ports.

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POINTS OF 8 LEADERSHIP

WORLD-WIDE sales of quality cars and trucks

General Motors cars and trucks are sold and serviced in 104 countries. The export shipments in 1925 amounted to 119,632 motor vehicles; and the overseas assembly plants and warehouses of General Motors now number 19. This vigorous development of the world-wide market for a complete line of quality cars is important to the car buyer. It is not only a contribution to international prosperity and progress, but it also helps to maintain the continuous production program at the factories, on which low prices depend.

GENERAL MOTORS

"A car for every purse and purpose"

CHEVROLET · PONTIAC · OLDSMOBILE
OAKLAND · BUICK · CADILLAC
GMC TRUCKS
YELLOW CABS, BUSES AND TRUCKS
FRIGIDAIRE—The Electric Refrigerator

Fourth Floor, Old Building

MAYOR TO STUDY SCHOOLS PLANS

Intends to "Go Into" Conditions—Will Take Active Part in Discussions

Preparatory to the actual working out of a plan for the standardization of public schoolhouse construction and the systematization of alterations and repairs, Mayor Nichols announced today that he will call a joint meeting of the Boston School Committee and the commissioners of the Schoolhouse Department at an early date.

Mayor Nichols explained that he is seeking a more complete co-ordination between city departments, which he purposes to make a feature of his administration.

"I propose to sit in these joint sessions of the city departments," said the Mayor, "that I may acquaint myself at first hand with all of the major activities and help them come closer together than they ever have been."

Careful study of the schoolhouse needs of the city is to be made in accordance with the recommendations made last month by the Finance Commission, which proposed that before a further construction of school buildings is authorized by the School Committee a complete survey be made of the requirements. It is proposed that the requirements for housing the elementary grade, the intermediate or junior high school grade and the three-year high school group be learned by the School Committee and the Schoolhouse Department before the expenditure of the \$10,000,000 construction program authorized by the Legislature has begun. The plan further provides that when the survey shall have shown the requirements of each group that these be established and that standard types for schoolhouse construction for each group be agreed upon.

As another instance of the effort to improve departmental unity the Mayor said that every day when he can spare an hour or two he is going through the streets of Boston with James H. Sullivan, commissioner of the Department of Public Works, checking up its activities.

"I am going over the streets with Mr. Sullivan acquainting myself with what is actually being accomplished and how the work is being done, and I propose to know personally a large way how all of the city departments to which are intrusted administrative work of consequence are performing their duties and by doing this I am learning how, through closer touch with the various departments, the work of those which are more or less closely related may, through co-ordination, be speeded up to the betterment of the service which must render to the people of Boston."

The Mayor said that during his drives through the city with the heads of the different departments he is giving the increasing traffic problem much study. He is confident that the stricter enforcement of the parking regulations is already productive of good, but that there are many radical changes yet necessary to be made.

CONCLAVE HEARS OBJECTS OF ROTARY

Thirtieth District Sessions Are Held at Lenox

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special).—More than 600 Rotarians and their wives, the largest attendance at any convalescee ever conducted in the thirtieth district, opened the closing session of a three-day convalescee in the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, this morning. The breakfast meeting, in charge of the Springfield Club, marked the completion of a comprehensive program which was marked by composite addresses on the six objects of Rotary.

Donald R. Adams, immediate past president of Rotary, in discussing the sixth object of the organization—the promotion of international good-will—declared that this was attaining such importance that it may tend to obscure the first five objects, which have to do with the conduct of Rotarians as family men, business men and citizens and that the sixth object can only be accomplished through the realization of the first five.

Wallace Hutton, president of the New Haven Club, presided at last night's session. Allen H. Bagge, of Pittsfield, gave a talk on the international convalescee to be held at Ostend, Belgium, on June 5 to 10, 1927. A sports program of golf, tennis and horseshoe pitching filled in the morning hours yesterday. Then in two parties the Rotarians motored to the General Electric works for a demonstration of manufactured lightning in the company's high-tension laboratory. A total of 1,500,000 volts was developed in the laboratory for the demonstration. All through the session motory tours through the Berkshire Hills were arranged by the host clubs.

ADVANCED STUDENTS WILL GIVE CONCERT

With a concert by advanced students in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, the 1926-27 season of recitals at the New England Conservatory of Music will be initiated. These students will play: Morgan Rice, Kluge, Pa. Miss Florence Owen Newton, Miss Lucille Monaghan, Glenn Falls, N. Y.; Miss Cecile Forest, Fall River, Mass.; Miss Ruth A. Viewig, Wheeling, W. Va.; Miss Rosanna McGinnis, Evansville, Ind.; and Rowland Halpin, North Adams. Harold Schwab, 22, organist of All Souls' Church, Lowell, will give a complimentary pianoforte and organ recital in Jordan Hall Tuesday evening, Oct. 5. On his program will be two works by Conservatory composers: the "Adagio" from the First Sonata, Op. 10, of Henry M. Dunham, and "Chorale," of D. Deneke's Concert Etude, Op. 40. Examinations for admittance to the junior class of the New England Conservatory will begin on Oct. 7, continuing through Oct. 12.

LICENSE PLATE BLANKS MAILED

Registration Numbers Below 10,000 May Be Renewed

Application blanks for automobile registration for 1927 are being sent out this week from the office of Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles of Massachusetts, to the holders of the first 10,000 numbers on the registration list. These applications must be returned to Mr. Goodwin before Nov. 1.

Automobile owners, whose registrations bear higher numbers, may obtain their application blanks at the offices of liability insurance companies in any part of the State, beginning next Monday, or at the office of the Registrar at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston.

Mr. Goodwin said that application blanks will be mailed to all who request them but he prefers that they be asked for personally at his office or any of the branches in the State. No plates will be mailed before Nov. 1, and application for plates may be made at the registry or at any of its branches on and after that date.

Liability insurance certificates will be attached to all applications. Because of the insurance provision, the blanks are longer than usual. On the reverse side is a blank form to be filled out by an insurance company, certifying that the applicant for registration has received either a policy, bond or binder in conformity with the compulsory insurance law.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK LEAGUE TO CONVENE

Program Is Announced for Annual Meeting at Lenox

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special).—An informal reception will mark the opening of the thirty-eighth annual convention of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League on Wednesday evening, Oct. 6, at the start of its three-day session in the Hotel Aspinwall. Following the entertainment to be presented on the opening evening, a buffet lunch will be served. Dancing, with music by the hotel orchestra, will conclude the program of the opening day.

Allen T. Treadway, Representative in the Legislature, will deliver an address of welcome at the opening of the business session on Thursday. Other speakers will include David I. Walsh, former United States Senator from Massachusetts; Carl M. Spencer, president of Home Savings Bank in Boston; and Ernest A. Hall, third vice-president of the United States League. The annual dinner will be held on Thursday evening.

The Friday session will open at 9:30 o'clock with a report of committee on the work of the league and on the election of officers. Following the election of officers, delegates to the United States League meeting will be elected.

RUSSIANS TO ADDRESS 20TH CENTURY CLUB

"Is There Hope for Russia?" is the subject of an address which Mrs. Sophie Toumanoff, a member of the teaching staff of the Beaver Country Day School, will give before members of the Twentieth Century Club at the opening luncheon of the season in 3 Joy Street, next Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Since Mrs. Toumanoff's arrival in the United States as a refugee three years ago, she has been associated with the

Station 5 on East Dedham Street Nearly Fifty Years Ago



First Row, 12 Men, Left to Right—Patrolmen Moses Brown, Benjamin Hunt, George Stevens, Aurelius L. Austin and Stearns Barney, Sergt. Daniel H. Brigham, Patrolmen Albert Baker, John Hodges, Alfred Clatur, Norman Honey, William Copeland and Albert Buewell. Second Row, Five Men, Left to Right—Patrolmen George Harris, James M. Day and William W. Mitchell. (Two next unidentified). Third Row—James Murdoch, Sgt. Officer; Capt. Martin L. White, and John Lynch, Special Officer.

Children's Aid Society and has served as Russian secretary of the International Institute of the Young Women's Christian Association.

At the same luncheon Gen. C. M. Oberoutcheff, a graduate of the Russian Military Academy and formerly an officer under the régime of the Czar, will speak on "Why I, a Russian, Loving My Country, Am Not in Russia." General Oberoutcheff is now engineer and statistician of the 1926 Census Committee of New York City.

On Saturday, Oct. 9, the Rev. Adelbert L. Hudson, senior minister of the First Parish Church in Dorchester, will speak on "John Adams and the Declaration of Independence."

MASONS CONSTITUTE NEW LODGE AT B. U.

The Boston University Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was constituted last night at the lodge rooms near Central Square, Cambridge. Ceremonies were preceded by a banquet attended by a number of distinguished Masons. The constitution was conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Simpson of the B. U. law faculty. The addresses were made by Dudley H. Ferrell, Past Grand Master; Mr. Simpson, and Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university. The Boston University Lodge is the third college lodge in Massachusetts. Others are at M. I. T. and Harvard. There are four such lodges in the country, the fourth being at the University of California.

RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 7

Evening Features
FOR THURSDAY, SEPT. 30
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WGBH, Portland, Me. (246 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8:30—Studio program. 10—Special orchestra from WGBH.
WJAC, Boston, Mass. (430 Meters)
4 p. m.—From Boston radio show at Mechanics building. 7:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 8:15—Talk. 8:30—News. 8:45—"The Day in Finesse." 9:00—Musical program. 9:15—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 9:30—Shepard Colonial dinner dance. 10—Eisenberg and his Sinfonia. 10:15—"Ginger Gema." Dinner concert. 10:30—News. 10:45—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 11—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 11:15—News. 11:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 11:45—News. 12—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 12:15—News. 12:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 12:45—News. 1:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 1:15—News. 1:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 1:45—News. 2:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 2:15—News. 2:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 2:45—News. 3:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 3:15—News. 3:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 3:45—News. 4:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 4:15—News. 4:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 4:45—News. 5:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 5:15—News. 5:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 5:45—News. 6:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 6:15—News. 6:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 6:45—News. 7:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 7:15—News. 7:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 7:45—News. 8:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 8:15—News. 8:30—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 8:45—News. 9:00—Vocalists and his Sinfonia. 9:15—News. 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RAYON'S FUTURE ONE TOPIC FOR COTTON MANUFACTURERS

National Association to Study Changed Merchandising at Boston Convention—Style Trends and Long-Draft Spinning Tests Also on Program

Merchandising and the future of rayon will be the chief topics of discussion at the open forum which will be a part of the program of the 111st convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, held at the Copley-Plaza here, Oct. 13 and 14.

Henry C. Everett Jr., treasurer of the Winsted Mills, Winsted, S. C., will be chairman of the forum which will open at 2:30 p. m. on the second day. The discussion of merchandising will follow the addresses in style creation and application during the first afternoon and the style show on that evening.

Problems now confronting the manufacturers in their efforts to obtain a larger and more profitable volume of business will be considered and there will be a free exchange of ideas as to the best methods to be adopted to meet present difficulties.

Long draft spinning which is one of the most vital questions now interesting the cotton manufacturers will be another of the subjects discussed. Long draft spinning offers the possibilities of lower production costs and for that reason is receiving much attention from textile men. Several types of machinery for this system are on the market but most of them

are declared to be of too recent origin to be judged.

Many of the manufacturers are expected to talk on rayon. There has been considerable comment in textile circles recently and much speculation as to whether the consumption of rayon is to continue to increase.

Some cotton manufacturers have expressed the belief that the rayon industry will not make any substantial gains during the coming year while others are more optimistic. All agree, however, that it is a separate fiber in itself and will never take the place of either silk or cotton.

With 84 new members enrolled and the total membership at more than 1000, the association is now completing its most successful year. The association, which is said to be the oldest trade organization in the United States, is now the largest it has been in its history, according to W. Irving Bullard, treasurer of the association.

Mr. Bullard is also chairman of the committee which has been conducting a membership campaign in the New England states and New York. He will present a report on the campaign at the first business session of the convention Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 13, at 2:30 o'clock.

BOSTON BALLOT BOXES IN COURT

339 Used in Primary Made Available for O'Brien-Keene Case Hearing

All of the 339 ballot boxes of Boston used in the Republican primary election will be produced and examined before J. J. Ronan of Salem, auditor, appointed by Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Court to hear the evidence and report the facts in the Keene-O'Brien election contest, before the hearing is completed, it developed in the opening session of the hearing this morning.

Validity of 646 ballots which were counted for Charles G. Keene as a "reticker" candidate against Thomas C. O'Brien in the nomination for district attorney of Suffolk County is challenged by Mr. O'Brien, the incumbent, as well as 237 ballots which were counted as no votes.

Kept in City Hall Vaults

After Mr. Ronan decided to hold the hearing at the Court House rather than at the City Hall, it was learned from Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel, representing the Board of Election Commissioners, that the ballot boxes were under lock and key in the vaults of the City Hall.

Inquiry as to why the ballots were not in court brought the answer from Mr. Silverman that he had advised the Election Commissioners to hold the ballots until an order from the court compelled them to bring them to Pemberton Square. He explained that yesterday Assistant District Attorney George Albert, representing Mr. O'Brien, had intimated tampering with the ballots at City Hall and that he feared charges of tampering would follow if he took the ballot boxes from the vault.

Mr. O'Brien Represented

Mr. Ronan said he could see no need of a court order to produce the ballot boxes, and asked Mr. Silverman to have the ballot boxes produced. Mr. Silverman agreed to have the vaults opened providing that a representative of District Attorney O'Brien would be present to prevent "charges of tampering or fraud." Mr. Miller, who represented Mr. O'Brien at the "recount," was delegated to be present when the vaults were opened.

Because, Mr. Silverman explained, there was no way of picking and choosing the ballot boxes, Boston's 339 ballot boxes, representing the 339 precincts, will have to be produced in court. The court ordered 12 boxes brought to court under police guard and the remainder will be loaded onto trucks and produced as soon thereafter as possible.

HARKNESS HALL PLANS ANNOUNCED

New Yale Building to House Scattered Classes

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Plans for the William L. Harkness lecture and recitation hall to be built at Yale were announced last night. Funds for the erection of the building, which will be ready for occupancy in September, 1927, were provided by a gift made by Mr. Harkness, and by an additional gift from Mrs. Harkness and their children, Mrs. Louise Harkness Ingalls and William H. Harkness.

The building will run from College Street to Blount Avenue, and along Blount Avenue to Wall Street. It is designed to house the classrooms now scattered about the campus, providing for 17 of these rooms, varying in size to accommodate from 20 to 100 students each, together with a large lecture hall seating 250.

The building will provide 36 offices to be used by members of the faculty, working in the various related fields, whose offices are now scattered in various buildings throughout the university. The basement may be used, if necessary, for classrooms, but it is quite likely that it will be turned over to the undergraduates for some of their activities.

RUTLAND NEWS SOLD

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 30 (AP)—Edward G. Brailin of Camden, N. J., has made arrangements to buy the real estate of the Rutland Evening News Company. It was announced last night, and will be sold to operate the newspaper, leasing the equipment from Donald G. Babbitt of this city, who will remain as managing editor.

OLD BATTLE FIELDS OF TWO STATES MAY BE SUITABLY MARKED

Surveys to Embrace Burgoyne Campaign in New York and Vermont Proposed

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 30 (AP)—Congress will be asked at its next session to provide for a federal survey of historic battlefields in New York and Vermont, embraced in the Burgoyne campaign of 1759, says a bill introduced in the New York Senate from New York, has announced. The request will be made in a bill to be introduced next winter by Senator Copeland, and is intended to be the first step toward suitably marking these battlefields by the Government.

The measure would authorize the appointment by the Secretary of War of a survey committee composed of a commissioned officer of the engineer corps, the adjutant-general of New York, the president of the Sons of the American Revolution and the president of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The bill will carry an appropriation of \$6000.

The duty of the commission, acting under the Secretary of War's direction, would be to inspect the battlefields in and around Ticonderoga, at the southern end of Lake Champlain, Bennington, and Stillwater, and Bemis Heights, where the deciding battle of the campaign was fought.

Other places also embraced in the Revolutionary War campaign will be surveyed, and a report on its findings made to the Federal Government by the commission not later than Dec. 1, 1927.

At the recent celebration of the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the Battle of Saratoga at Bemis Heights, Senator Copeland, who was one of the speakers, distributed copies of a rough draft of his bill.

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MAINE TO SEND LARGE PARTY TO PHILADELPHIA EXPOSITION

Program for State's Day at Sesquicentennial Is Announced by Committee—Governor and Mrs. Brewster to Head the Delegation

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 30 (Special)—Announcement was made today that arrangements have been completed for the observance of Maine Day at the Sesquicentennial Exposition at Philadelphia on Oct. 5. The program will be in keeping with those of other states and will be significant of the place Maine holds historically in the Nation.

It is expected that a large delegation of prominent Maine men and women, headed by Governor and Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, will be in attendance.

Invitations have been extended to be met by officials of the exposition and a reception will be tendered to the Maine party by W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia and president of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition.

Following the reception the Maine party will be escorted to the exposition grounds, where full naval, military and marine honors due a visiting Governor will be given to Governor Brewster and party.

As Maine has no building at the exposition, the ceremonies will take place at the Massachusetts column, where all Maine guests will assemble at the entrance to the grounds. Here 13 columns have been erected, each representing one of the original 13 states.

Ceremonies in Afternoon

It is now planned to hold the ceremonies at 3 in the afternoon. A musical program will be furnished by one of the exposition bands. Addresses will be made by Governor Brewster and Maine's state librarian, Henry E. Dunnack.

Following the addresses, the Maine contingent will go to the "State House Room," which is a reproduction of a building of historic interest in "High Street," which is the particular section of the exposition arranged by the women's committee. Here Mrs. Brewster, the wife of the Governor, will make the presentation of the State of Maine flag in behalf of the women of the State.

During the day Governor Brewster will call informally upon Governor Pinchot.

Many of the Maine contingent will avail themselves of the opportunity to remain over at the exposition for further sight-seeing of the many things of historical interest that the exposition offers.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 29 (AP)—Mayor Joseph H. Gainer of this city has announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor at the State Democratic Convention here on Oct. 7. He already has been endorsed at party caucuses held in several towns in various sections of the State. He has been Mayor of Providence for 14 years.

Massachusetts Avenue Ready to Open Its 'Great White Way'

Fitting Observances Prepared for Inauguration of New Street Lighting System—Improvement Association Chiefly Responsible for Forward Step

In preparation for a celebration next Tuesday evening, when Mayor Nichols will turn on the switch which will transform the recently installed street lamps on Massachusetts Avenue, from Harvard Bridge to the railroad bridge, just south of St. Botolph Street, into a brilliant avenue of lights, practically every store front on Massachusetts Avenue, from bridge to bridge, has been decorated with flags.

Plans for observing the inauguration of the "great white way" were completed at a meeting of members of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association last night. Edward E. Ginsburg, vice-president of the association, announced today.

A mass meeting will be held on Monday evening, to be followed by entertainment and speeches in the banquet room of the Hotel Colonial. A balcony has been erected on the State Theater Building above the entrance to the Fine Arts Theater, and a special wire has been installed direct to the Scotia Street power house of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

On Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock Mayor Nichols will mount the special platform and turn on the new lighting system. Immediately following the lighting, guests and members of the association will parade—accompanied by a band and a detail of mounted police—to Horticultural Hall, where a banquet will be served.

The new lighting system will be formally turned over to the city by Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Company, and Louis B. Gibbs, assistant chief of the Department of Public Relations. Mayor Nichols will receive the lighting system on behalf of the city of Boston, and Joseph H. Brennan, president of the Massachusetts Avenue Improvement Association, will represent that body, whose efforts have been largely responsible for the installation of the new street lights. Mr. Ginsburg will

be met by officials of the exposition and a reception will be tendered to the Maine party by W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia and president of the Sesquicentennial International Exposition.

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Wellesley Greets 'Grand-Daughters'

22 Members of Class of 1930 Thus Honored in New Year's Records

WELLESLEY, Mass., Sept. 30 (Special)—If being a freshman at Wellesley is adventurous business, even as it is in most colleges, being a member of the "Granddaughters," following loyally in the way of mothers who either graduated from or attended Wellesley, adds something of distinction and tends to temper the strangeness of the early days.

In the roll of the class of 1930 there are 22 Wellesley "granddaughters." Although the group has no special official significance, the annual counting up of such granddaughters at the opening of the college year is of more than ordinary interest, and to be in the count car-

ried with it something of added pride for a tradition thus forwarded.

Nine of the 1930 "granddaughters" are residents of Massachusetts. The remaining number is apportioned throughout various states, Kansas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, California, New Hampshire, New York and New Jersey.

The Massachusetts girls and their mothers are: Gwendolyn Cook, Melrose (Bertha Stevens, 1902); Rosamond Spurr, Dorchester (Anne Lyon, 1887-88); E. Elizabeth Bowman, Worcester (Alice J. Perry, 1890-91); Olive Cravens, Newtonville (Grace Woodbury, 1904); Marjory Hall, Swampscott (Lucille Reynolds, 1899); Katherine Johnson, Cambridge (Alice Williams, 1893); Constance Ruby, Newton Highlands (Hazel Goodnow, 1906); Virginia Wells, Lawrence (Minnie Neal, 1900-02); Elizabeth Schipper, Auburndale (Edith Boardman, 1895).

The other "granddaughters" include: Jane Hemmingsway, Kansas City, Mo. (Arabelle White, 1889-1900); Barbara Cook, Evanston, Ill. (Ella Dewar); Emily Gage, Sufield, Conn. (Helen Howe, 1885-96); Elizabeth Gilbert, Williamsport, Pa. (Sarah Brown, 1902); Agnes Marion, Pittsburgh, Pa. (Mary Patterson, 1888-92); Josephine Marchant, Milwaukee, Wis. (Jessie Burnham, 1902); Frances Miller, Baltimore, Md. (Alice Schouler, 1896); Dorothy Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Jessie Cooke, 1903-04); Shirley Smith, Berkeley, Calif. (Emma Pichette, 1897); Helen Van Vleet, New York (Phoebe Bogart, 1902); Dorothy Walton, Portsmouth, N. H. (Mabel Manson, 1890); Ruth Rhodes, Buffalo, N. Y. (Mary Bates, 1888-90); Eleanor Peck, Montclair, N. J. (May Kellogg, 1895).

where all Maine guests will assemble at the entrance to the grounds. Here 13 columns have been erected, each representing one of the original 13 states.

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ESTABLISHMENT OF LITERACY GOAL OF 15,000 VOLUNTEERS

Founder of Kentucky's Moonlight Schools Makes Survey of United States, and Reports 5,000,000 Unable to Read or Write—More Teachers Needed

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The first national volunteer army to assure literacy in the United States is being mobilized by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, founder of the Moonlight Schools of Kentucky. Mrs. Stewart has just returned from a tour of the United States, which she made to muster a teaching legion and to survey the situation in all sections.

Fifteen thousand new recruits pledged themselves to organize and teach moonlight schools, Mrs. Stewart said. This number was enrolled in the brief period since she started on her trip, June 15, and is an addition to the volunteers who have been carrying on individual work in the past. Yet to Mrs. Stewart, who can think only in terms of complete victory, even this host is not enough.

"The number will be increased as rapidly as possible," she said. "The ranks are still open. There is something for everyone to do, whether it be teaching, or writing, or supporting the movement financially."

Clean Record For 1930

A clean literacy record for 1930, the year of the next census, has been set as the goal. Headquarters of the campaign are established in the American Red Cross Building, Washington, D. C.

The majority of the 5,000,000 illiterates in the United States are native born. Mrs. Stewart reported after her survey. Of this number only 1,700,000 are from other countries, while 3,300,000 spent their childhood on American soil. Their failure to get an education in many cases is due to inadequate school facilities of 20 years or more ago.

The time is ripe to assure literacy, she declared. Not only are many teachers and laymen ready to enlist, but illiterates themselves are showing a great desire to learn. Indians on reservations, native whites, inmates of prisons, and especially Negroes are eager to go to school. The mistaken belief, once quite generally held, that adults cannot learn, is fast disappearing, Mrs. Stewart said, continuing:

"One of the hardest problems we have had is to dispel the illusion entertained by many educated people that there is a class in their community—a group of Negroes, or foreign born perhaps, that cannot be taught. But I haven't found any impossible ones."

Substantial Course Provided

"Some people thought we were giving just a 'smattering' of education. It is not a smattering, but rather the keys to knowledge that we offer. We have a course of three terms; six weeks to a term, that carries an adult through the sixth grade. This is not a child's sixth grade; but one based on what adults need to know. Adults learn much more rapidly than children because they profit by their life experiences and by their training in co-ordinating head and hand in their work."

"We need to carry the banner, 'All can learn.' Teachers of the public schools have been quick to catch this vision.

"Negroes are particularly eager to educate themselves. They crowd the schools wherever the opportunity offers itself. In many southern cities there is a waiting list."

Excellent work is being done on the Blackfeet Indian Reservation in Glacier Park, she said. F. C. Campbell, superintendent, is planning to have the reservation be the first to attain 100 per cent literacy. The Blackfeet tribes, numbering about 3000 Indians, are well organized and very intelligent," she said. "I have

found the Indians much like the whites, a very few indifferent, but most of them eager to learn."

Mrs. Stewart who has found time in days crowded with organization work to write text-books for adult learners, is completing the first Indian text-book for use on the reservations. It is to be attractively illustrated with Indian homes and bright Indian colors. The subject matter is taken out of Indian history, the reading matter telling of Indian heroism and achievements.

Commissions which have been established in many of the states are helping in the campaign. Work is usually done more effectively by commission than by a branch of the department of public instruction, the believes. In every case, however, the help is needed to bring prospective students to school.

BISHOP SLATTERY FOR LEAGUE ENTRY

Observation of affairs in England, France and Switzerland last summer has made Bishop Coadjutor Charles L. Slattery of Boston only more positive in his opinion that the United States should become an active member of the League of Nations, according to an interview given by him upon his arrival here with Mrs. Slattery on the Cunard liner Scythia yesterday.

He believes that membership of the United States in the League would serve both the Nation's own interests, and also the interests of the world.

"I am more convinced than ever," he said, "that our Government ought to be represented, not only as it is now represented on the various international commissions and coming to the aid of the League of Nations as an active member of the League. We have nationally nothing to lose, and everything to gain by coming out of our provincial isolation, and we have the opportunity of using our ideals and our prosperity in the service of humanity, for the benefit of our own people and incidentally, but more than that, for the peace and happiness of the world."

College Men Get Results as Southern Dry Agents

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Two-thirds of the dry agents enforcing prohibition in one of the country's most difficult districts are college men.

Graduate chemists, lawyers, certified public accountants and other professional experts make up the force with which O. D. Jackson is bringing prohibition to the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Alabama.

One effect of their work has been a reported increase of 200 per cent in the price of whisky since Mr. Jackson took up his work—and a considerable decrease in the quality of the whisky.

ARBORETUM TOUR ANNOUNCED

Because many of the shrubs and trees in Arnold Arboretum are now laden with brightly colored fruits and the plants themselves are beginning to assume their autumn mantle of color, the superintendent has arranged to have George Merrill conduct a free tour through the arboretum next Saturday. Mr. Merrill will lead the Forest Hills Gate at 3 o'clock and will guide the party to the points of greatest interest and beauty.

The 61st Anniversary Sales In The Shepard Stores

BOSTON

Thurs. Fri. Sat.

Sale of APPAREL and APPAREL ACCESSORIES

Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2

The Sixth and Last Great Anniversary Event Featuring Values in

The Sale of Women's Apparel	The Sale of Jewelry
The Sale of Misses' Apparel	The Sale of Gloves
The Sale of Millinery	The Sale of Handkerchiefs
The Sale of Shoes	The Sale of Leather Goods
The Sale of Umbrellas	The Sale of Neckwear
The Sale of Hair Goods	The Sale of Suits

SUNSET STORIES

The Weekly Lost—and Found

ONCE upon a time there was a paper which came every week to the house where Jim and Philip lived. It was a very pretty paper, with a yellow cover, and on the front were two pictures of a lady with a cornucopia in her hand. One lady stood on the right side, and the other lady stood on the left side, facing each other; and between them was the name of the paper and other words telling you what there was to read about inside the paper.

Now it so happened that everybody in the house liked to read that paper so much that somebody was always going about saying:

"Do you know where the paper is?"

Then big sister would say, "I must have left it in my room; I'll get it."

Or Mother would say, "Jim, dear, just run down cellar and get me the paper, will you. Father must have left it on his workbench."

"Who knows where 'The Weekly Lost' is?"

"That was how matters stood when Jim and Philip went to spend a month with Aunt Lena in the country among the hills. Such a good time as they had! They waded in the brook, and rode home on the back of hay, and did all the other things that little city boys do when they go to the country in the summertime. What they liked best of all, perhaps, was to watch the lumbermen cut the big trees in the wood lot above the pasture, clearing out the wood, and leaving room for the little city boys to grow. The days went by so fast that they could hardly believe it when the last week came around. Then they began to say to themselves:

"What shall we take back from the country to the people at home?"

They thought and thought, but nothing came of it, till one day when they were up in the woods sitting on the white trunk of a big fallen birch tree. Then all at once Philip said,

what! Let's make a wall-pocket for 'The Weekly Lost' like the one Aunt Lena has in the kitchen for her sewing paper. Then everybody can put it there, and everybody will always know where it is."

So they did, and it was a fine pocket. Aunt Lena said so, and she helped to make it.

"We want to put some words on the outside," said Jim. "How do you spell weekly?" Aunt Lena?

So with paint and brush they wrote the words.

"We can't call it 'The Weekly Lost,' said Philip, thoughtfully. "For now it will always be in the pocket and won't be lost at all."

So they painted in plain red letters,

The Weekly Found

And everybody at home said it was the very best present they could have thought of. And that was the end of 'The Weekly Lost.'

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



And so was I a moment later when the chauffeur picked me up by the nape of the neck and politely informed me that I didn't belong in there!

AID OF CONGRESS TO DRY LAW WINS APPROVAL OF W. C. T. U.

(Continued from Page 1)

difficulties being met, "but even that will not reduce the large dry majority," declared Mrs. Yost.

"We of the W. C. T. U. who watch so closely the activities of Congress disapprove the popular criticism of our national law makers," said Mrs. Yost. "We believe the fashion of ridiculing Congress is dangerous in that it seems to be part and parcel of the conspiracy to bring down a wholesome respect of our laws and our national institutions."

"Congress is in earnest about prohibition. Its good faith and purpose are seen in the fact that at the past session it appropriated \$29,000,000 to enforce the law; that it enacted the law strengthening the coast guard, whose main duty at present is the interception of rumrunners and smugglers, and in the great number of treaties negotiated with foreign countries giving us the aid of most of Europe, Canada, and Mexico in stopping illicit rum trade."

Record of Congress Praised

"These things accomplished by our lawmakers are enormous barriers against the lurking criminals of the liquor traffic and in themselves are complete refutations of the wet statement that this country is interested in abolishing the Volstead Act and bringing back the legalized manufacture, sale and use of intoxicants."

"The legislative program of appropriation, enactment, and treaty-making mark this Congress as having done more than any other toward fortifying the people against the assaults of the liquor traffic since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. Congress has not only strengthened the existing law but has refused to weaken or modify the Eighteenth Amendment or the Volstead Act."

"In the Sixty-Eighth Congress the wets chose the House in which to make a demonstration of strength and failed. In the present Congress they have been completely routed in a most spectacular episode, the famous wet and dry hearings, which can be claimed by the prohibition forces as a complete victory."

Election of Officers

Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York City was re-elected as president, with Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Iowa, vice-president, Mrs. Frances P. Parks of Evanston, Ill., corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Muans of Evanston, Ill., treasurer.

Mrs. Sarah Hoge of Lincoln, Va., who has been assistant recording secretary, was elected to take the place of Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson of Fargo, N. D., who declined to stand again for the office of recording secretary, and Mrs. Nellie Burger of Missouri is a prominent candidate for the office of assistant recording secretary.

Mrs. Burger is an outstanding figure in the Missouri prohibition contest, and has been leading some of

all the year round was advocated by Mrs. Stella C. Stimson of Indiana, director of Christian citizenship.

There is no more potent argument to obtain the administration of justice in dealing with bootlegging cases than the presence of a row of silent women wearing their W. C. T. U. white ribbon badges, Mrs. Stimson advised.

She added: "If women knew the good they do themselves, the courts, the criminals, the public, they would surely crusade in courtrooms as did the women of old in the saloons."

"The mothers of the world are



MRS. IDA B. WISE SMITH
Re-elected Vice-President of National W. C. T. U.

tired of war for they furnish the costly hostages," said Mrs. Lella A. Dillard of Georgia, director of peace and arbitration. Mrs. Dillard reported the plays, medal contests, posters, speakers, picnics, and mass meetings by which the W. C. T. U. has spread peace propaganda this year.

Banning Improper Literature

Community campaigns to eliminate undesirable literature were urged by Dr. Valeria Parker of New York City, director of social morality, who told of successful efforts in several states to ban salacious magazines from news stands.

Five women who have taken the stump as campaigners in their own states against the liquor forces were on the platform, showing the type of leadership in the ranks of the W. C. T. U. and the determination of the women to carry on in spite of the wet attacks.

Asserting that prohibition has been of great economic value to Iowa, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, national vice-president, W. C. T. U., and president of the Iowa W. C. T. U., presiding at the conference on campaigning in the states, said: "While the present political campaigns are closely allied to the wet and dry issues, prohibition is an old and tried policy in many of the West and middle West states, and people in the wet metropolitan cities who are now in the throes of a battle brought on by the undermining attempts of the wets can look to the bulwark of prohibition in the middle West for experience, for aid and comfort."

Senator Willis Indorsed

"Nowhere in the world has prohibition and party politics had so clear an alignment, so plain a division, as in the present senatorial contest between Frank B. Willis, dry Republican, and Alton Pomeroy, Democrat, said Mrs. Florence D. Richards, president of the Ohio W. C. T. U.

"Women and prohibitionists generally are lining up solidly behind Mr. Willis because he is one of the national legislators who have been dry since childhood and has a perfect record on prohibition votes."

"Kansas observes the prohibition law and is proud of it," declared

Mrs. Lillian M. Mithner, president of the Kansas W. C. T. U. Mrs. Addie G. Bates of Saskatoon, president of the Canadian North, asserted that prohibition in California will be a complete success when enforcement is put in the hands of its friends, and Mrs. Elizabeth F. Anderson, president of the North Dakota W. C. T. U., said that prohibition is generally accepted where it has had a fair trial.

SCOUTING SCHOOL HEARS JAPANESE

Certificates Given Men From 34 States and 3 Nations

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Sept. 30 (Special)—The fourth biennial conference of Boy Scout executives agreed that the membership must include a much larger number of boys than now registered, if there is to be a sufficiently large number of Scout graduates to really influence the body politic.

Definite and natural scientific criteria for judging habits of conduct as fostered by Scouting, through the assignment of field men to make analysis was asked, in order that the slogan of the next conference, "Training of Manhood to Serve Manhood," may actually be put into practice. The conference telegraphed greetings to President Coolidge and Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of London, chief Scout of the world.

Justin P. Freeman, director of the National Training School Boy Scouts of America, at the closing session of the conference, issued 94 certificates of graduation to men representing 11 regions, 34 states, Hungary, China, and Canada, who have taken the eight-day intensive training course specified for those desiring to enter the movement professionally.

Count Tsuneha Sano, retired admiral of the Japanese Navy and International Scout commissioner for Japan, was presented to the conference. Count Sano was one of the Japanese delegates to the International Scout Conference at Kandersteg, George Green of Kansas City, Mo., was named chairman of the program committee for the next conference.

TRADE BARRIERS SHOW HAMPERING OF TRADE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The Alpine heights of the trade barriers which the European nations have erected since the war, hampering reciprocal trades is graphically shown in a map constructed by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell on exhibition in the Bank of England. The map shows the boundaries of the nations, and the relative heights of the barriers erected by each nation against outside goods. The result very definitely conveys the difficulties met in selling goods to the various countries.

The computations show Great Britain's tariff average as 6 per cent, Hungary 27, France 13, Germany 15, Czechoslovakia 21, Austria 16, Spain 35, Portugal 8, and Russia 43. The last figure shows that apart from the credit question, Russia has itself erected great barriers to trade. The relative height of the American tariff wall is not shown and there is much interest expressed as to what the figure would be.

FARMERS' PRICE LEVEL UP

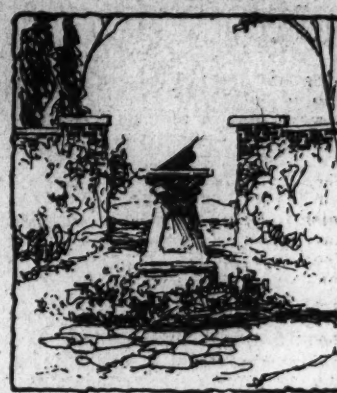
WASHINGTON (AP)—The general level of prices paid to farmers for their produce was 34 per cent above the pre-war level on Sept. 15 and 1 per cent higher than on Aug. 15. The Department of Agriculture in its monthly report said that during the month farm prices for practically all crops were lower, but they were offset by higher prices for meat animals, dairy and poultry products.

Diamonds, Gold and Silver

Purchased for Cash

S. Sandler & Co.

Formerly METAL SALVAGE BUREAU
453 Washington St., DEXTER BLDG.
Ninth Floor BOSTON, LI 6713 1493
Prompt Attention by Mail or Express



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Correspondence

LADY who was accompanying her husband on a business trip stopped with him here for a few months. They decided to go to a quiet boarding-house, and the lady immediately became interested in the eldest daughter of the landlady, who did the chamber work.

She soon saw that the girl was apparently quite morose. Diplomatic questioning revealed the fact that as the eldest of a large family she had had only a meager education, and therefore felt herself unfitted for anything except housework, while her younger brothers and sisters, having had greater advantages, were occupying responsible positions and commanding good salaries.

One day the lady learned that this girl had a piece of dress material, given to her the previous Christmas, but felt she could not afford to have it made up. She was asked to bring it to her new friend's room, where she did. That afternoon the dress was cut out. When summoned to try it on, the girl broke down and cried, but soon cheered up and enjoyed the trying-on process wonderfully. The dress proved to be very becoming and attractive, and, at a small outlay, materials for a hat to match it were purchased and made up.

In fact, the little chambermaid's entire wardrobe was overhauled and remodeled during those two winter months. When the lady departed, the girl's whole outlook on life was changed. She had learned two valuable lessons: that there is such a thing in the world as disinterested kindness, and that opportunity is always a thing of the present.

Newton, Mass.

Special Correspondence

A CANARY and a big black cat lived in the same home in an unusual and happy companionship. Their mistress was accustomed to let the bird out of its cage, and it would fly about the room at will, while the cat dozed on a rug or couch, or eyed it benevolently as it fitted here and there. One warm day in early spring the

bird was flying about in a room, the outside door of which was slightly ajar. The cat was lying on the floor near the door, while the mistress sat sewing at the farther end of the room. Suddenly the cat gave a jump, and before the horrified mistress could intervene, he had pounced upon the bird and grabbed it in his mouth. Could it be the mistress thought, that he had proved treacherous at last, as the neighbors had so often prophesied would be the case?

But no,—for walking over to his mistress, the cat gently laid the bird in her lap, unharmed, and then turned to chase out of the room a strange cat which had slunk in through the open door.

British Politicians to Use Phonoflms

By Means of Talking Films Audiences Can Be Addressed Simultaneously

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 30.—Another pre-election horror seems assured British voters through a contract signed by the Conservative Party managers assuring the exclusive use for their candidates of the new "phonofilm" device, by which Cabinet officers and other politicians will be presented to audiences throughout the country in talking films. It is claimed that the use of the potted speeches will revolutionize electioneering, making it possible for leading speakers to address meetings on the same night in many parts of the country.

The popular British sport of heckling will thus be robbed of its principal attractions, as there is little satisfaction in booing inanimate mechanism.

So far the only minister filmed has been Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary, who is popularly known as "Jix" and who is the hero of the jingle:

"Jix the boy for work, Jix the boy for play;
Jix the lad when times are bad to keep the Reds away."

The Conservative Party's monopoly of the new method has temporarily nonplussed managers of the Liberal and Labor Parties. It is pointed out that the invention would be a great boon to Mr. Lloyd George, because of the popular saying that he has to be seen to be believed.

B.U. THE COLLEGE OF B.U. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

EVERETT W. LORD, Dean
Evening classes open to all begin this week
B. B. 8810—525 Boylston St., Boston

The Edmonton Journal

Covers one of the fastest growing markets in Canada. Ask us for circular.
EDMONTON JOURNAL, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
"The Edmonton Journal aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE TRIBUNE

WINNIPEG

"Its remarkable growth in the past two years deserves the careful attention of purchasers of advertising space."
"The Tribune aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Calgary—the Commercial Centre of Alberta

THE CALGARY DAILY HERALD

Established 1888
A great newspaper covering a rich territory of Western Canada. Rates and full information upon application. Ask any advertising agency.
"The Calgary Daily Herald aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home. Devoted to Public Service."

Walking Pumps

From a variety of styles we feature a model suitable for both afternoon and morning wear. In black calf with welted sole and military heel. Decorated with Colonial tongue and buckle of black enamel with silver trim. \$11. In brown buckskin, \$13.

BENJAMIN F. MINER
INCORPORATED
23 St. James Ave.
Park Sq. Bldg., Boston

Chandler & Co.

TREMONT STREET, NEAR WEST, BOSTON
Established Over a Century

Persian Rugs

In Bold Gorevan Designs

165.00 195.00

For the past three centuries, Persian rugs, known as Gorevans, have been used in the finest homes throughout the world—in the magnificent old mansions and manor houses of England—the old chateaux of France—the finest residences in America.

Still the Persians are making them, always preserving the characteristics of the old rugs from which the patterns were taken.

These rugs (about 8x10, and 9x12) are in the most desirable of colors—dark, vibrant blue grounds—true Oriental rose grounds—and others with rich golds, tans and reds. The beautiful designs are in "allover" effects, suitable for living rooms, dining rooms, and bed chambers. Each pattern portrays true Oriental artistry, harmonizing with the ground colors. Of deep heavy pile, firmly woven by hand, the quality of these rugs is such that years of service will not impair them. Each rug is different, and has the charming designs found only in the workmanship of the East.

Once in a while large quantities come out through some of the exporters and for various reasons are sold at a very low price. We were the fortunate ones this time. In this lot there are only about thirty, but all the excellent features that are greatly to be desired in rugs of this sort are found in these.

COMMUNITY CENTER PROJECT SPREADING THROUGH CHICAGO

Family Interest Increasing With 27 Units Organized During First Year

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—One of the most satisfactory results of community center work here is the increasing family interest manifested. It was stated in a report to William McAndrew, superintendent of schools of Chicago, from Miss Marie G. Merrill, supervisor of community centers, that during the first year of activity of the newly organized department of community centers.

Twenty-seven community centers have been opened by the Board of Education since Oct. 1, 1925, and 14 are operated by community organizations, the report stated. The total attendance was 201,421. For community center development \$30,000 was paid in by the Board of Education and \$29,000 was paid by the communities.

The estimated cost of opening buildings was given by the board to be \$30, and the average cost per capita for community work was 15 cents. Compared to this \$5 was reported as the cost per court case here and \$2 as the cost per day to care for a boy in the parental school. "The community center is a part of the growing movement for adult education," the report added. "The work cannot be developed in a year or two years. It has taken 10 years of interest and effort to make the Hyde Park High School a community center with an average attendance of 1250 per night and a current events group of 225; aver-

age. Programs are civic, educational, and recreational.

"As each center is a separate unit, the programs are planned with an effort to meet the needs and interests of the various districts. With so many racial and national groups to become adjusted and such shifting of neighborhood groups, the work of the community centers must be plastic and the staff should be understanding, suitable folks."

It was stated that New York has 165 community centers, mostly recreational for boys, and that Brooklyn Federation of Community Center Association has done notable work in community affairs.

"Cincinnati puts much money into nine community centers operated by community councils," it was further reported. "Milwaukee has a very large budget for community centers which was materially increased for next year. Even small towns and country districts are opening the school buildings."

"The Chicago work has the support of leading groups. The Federated Women's Clubs, Woman's City Club, City Club Conference on Education and Recreation, Conference of Civic Organizations, National Community Center Association, Chicago Woman's Aid, and many other groups have asked how they can help. The people want community centers in Chicago."

ERIAL TOUR OF EUROPE

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Clifford B. Harmon of New York arrived at the Croydon airport at noon today from Ostend, completing his aerial tour of Europe in the interest of the International League of Aviators, of which he is president and founder.

SIGNAL CORPS MODERNIZED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The red and white semaphore hand flags of the signal corps, once the eyes and ears of the army, have been relegated to the hall of antiquated weapons. A new system of electrical communication has supplanted them.

BRITISH SETTLEMENT IS 'CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS'

HALIFAX, N. S. (Special Correspondence)—Nearly one out of every two of the families brought to Canada by the British Empire Overseas Settlement Board, as part of the "3000 families" scheme, has been settled in the Maritime Provinces. This figure was given by members of the party of Lord Clarendon, president of the Settlement Board, London, Eng., who has just completed a tour of Canada in the interests of the work of the board when he arrived in Halifax tonight. To The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, Lord Clarendon declared that the settlement of British families on the agricultural lands of Canada, under the arrangements of the Overseas Settlement Board, was "a conspicuous success."

The British Government pays a share of transportation; the Canadian another share; every head of the families is placed on a farm on probation for a year, and if satisfactory, he is given his land, provided with equipment and stock, paid for on easy payment arrangements, and his interests are supervised and protected. Within the last three years that this system has been in operation, 130 families, or all told 687 souls, have been brought to the Maritime Provinces, and with the exception of an almost negligible number, are today reported as having "all the earmarks of success." All told for Canada, 1500 families have been brought out; and the same success is reported of those in other provinces.



DR. VALERIA H. PARKER
Tells W. C. T. U. Convention of Gains Made in Banning Improper Literature.

the dry forces against proposition No. 4, which is the state referendum this year on prohibition. She warns the voters that a wet victory will wipe out the statute books the State laws, including the restriction against the sale of liquor to minors. "A march of the dry women to the polls in November and to the courts

To Be Closed Out Friday and Saturday

Balance of merchandise returned from Summer Shops at Magnolia and Hyannis.

FOURTH FLOOR
FLANNEL COATS, white Coney Collars, blue, rose, pink, yellow, white..... \$10.00
Light Colored Silk Dresses for Misses and Women reduced one-third.

SECOND FLOOR
GIRLS' SCHOOL DRESSES, wool materials. Were \$12.00 to \$19.75..... \$7.50
WASH BLOOMER DRESSES, 2 to 6 yrs. \$1.95, \$2.95

THIRD FLOOR
BOYS' WOOL SUITS, each with 2 pairs knickers, 8 to 18 years..... \$14.95
SOILED BLOUSES and SHIRTS, detached collars..... 75c

BYRON E. BAILEY COMPANY
The House That Children Built
31-33 Winter Street, Boston

CHILDREN'S DEPT.—5th FLOOR

RED RIDINGHOOD HAT SHOP

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN OF THE BOSTON WHOLESALE MILLINERY CO.

59 Temple Place COR. WASH. STREET, Fifth Floor BOSTON

Special for Friday and Saturday

\$1.96 Children's Hat SALE Great Savings



Sale of Children's and Misses' Felt Hats—Every new style and color. All smartly trimmed. Many other styles, felt, velvet and broadcloth, to choose from at \$1.96—\$2.96—\$3.96—\$4.96.



Carmote Your Linoleum

Keep your Linoleum or Linoleum Rug always new and beautiful by applying, at regular intervals, a coat of Carmote Linoleum Varnish. Light in color—will not discolor the lightest patterns. Made for use on Printed Linoleums.

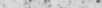
CARMOTE LINOLEUM VARNISH

Applied with a brush. Dries dust-free over night, thoroughly hard in one day. One of our Economy Products sold by reliable dealers.

Established 1849
CARPENTER-MORTON COMPANY
Manufacturers of Varnishes, Enamels and Paints
77-79 SUDBURY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

(Continued from Page 1)

Sigs - Seeing Tours
On my first day in Moscow I was surprised to hear a radio lecture from two great amplifiers which could be heard for blocks by all who were on the street. I took dinner the next night with a Russian worker, his wife and two children. They live in two rooms without a bath and share the kitchen with five other families, yet with a \$10 Russian radio they tune into some



ing in Russia Evidenced by Desire for Books

A BOOK STAND IN MOSCOW
Over Moscow. The Poster on the Right, Behind the Seated Boy, Announces a Lecture on the "Coal Crisis" in England.

"Be Kind to Animals"

One of the most active booths is that conducted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Already literature has been requested by, and given to, agencies

JUSTICES VISIT WHITE HOUSE.
WASHINGTON (AP)—Led by William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States, Senior Circuit judges who have been in conference here, called at the White House to pay their respects to President Coolidge. Mr. Taft with other justices of the Supreme Court, will visit the White House Monday upon the opening of the court's fall term.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a textured appearance with numerous small dark spots, possibly foxing or dirt, scattered across its surface. A faint, dark horizontal line is visible near the top edge, which could be a binding artifact or a scanning artifact. The overall tone is off-white or light beige.

If Mr. Wadsworth wins, it is contended, he can do so only by winning New York City votes from Judge Wagner. This result is unlikely, it was declared, in view of the popularity in Manhattan of Governor Smith, who is now said to be bending all his resources to electing his running mate to the United States Senate.

At the regular Republican head-

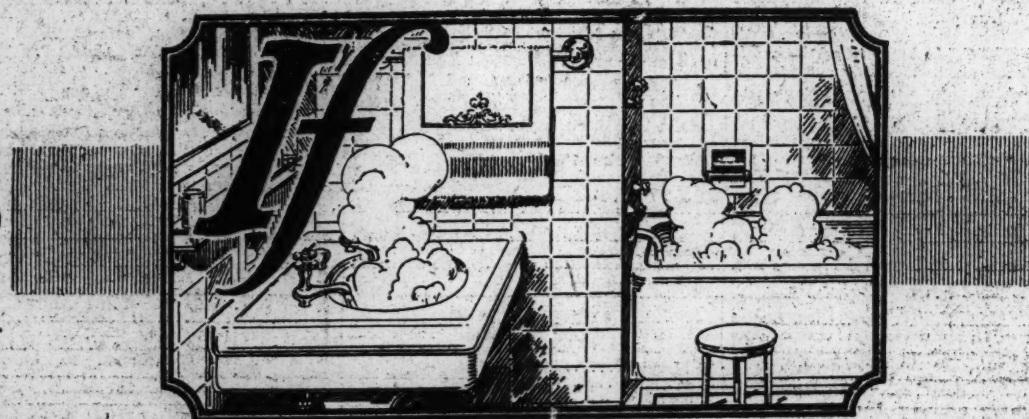
GERMAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERS ON VISIT

The itinerary, which was prepared for the visitors by the American Express Company, includes visits to various large printing, industrial and manufacturing plants here, in East Orange, Passaic, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Prof. Kirsopp Lake is to be absent on leave during the second half year, and is joining Prof. Robert P. Blake of Harvard in an expedition to the monastery at Mount Sinai. They hope to have access to important material in the library of the monastery.



Many Stores of This Kind Are Dotted All Over Moscow. The Poster on the Right, Behind the Seated Boy, Announces a Lecture on the "Coal Crisis" in England.



If you've discovered that your family—like thousands of others—uses more hot water than cold—
If you've begun to think that you have an even greater need for continuous hot water than for continuous cold water—
If you are not entirely satisfied with the service you are getting from your present water-heating equipment

Look into our Special September Home Comfort Offer on the Kompak Automatic Storage Gas Water Heater.

K O M P A K

Automatic Storage Gas Water Heater is the system you want. We have tested it and tried it in every conceivable way, over a period of years, and know it to be one of the most practical ever developed—and, service considered, the most economical.

Once installed, it will maintain a full supply of clean hot water, ready at all the hot water faucets day and night, year in and year out, automatically.

Phone Beach 7060

Phone Beach 7060
 36 West St., Boston
 202 Hanover St., Boston
 309 Broadway, Chelsea
 11 Roxbury St., Roxbury
 399 Broadway, South Boston
 673 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
 308 Washington St., Newton
 683 Main St., Waltham
 38 Central Sq., East Boston

Boston Consolidated Gas Company



Quiet-at every point
on the speedometer

This wonderful result is due to 4 vital engine improvements which have made the 1927 Buick Valve-in-Head Engine vibrationless beyond belief.

BUICK MOTOR CO., FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

THE GREATEST *Quick* EVER BUILT



WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

MISS COLLETT IS DEFEATED

Miss Wilson Eliminates the Woman Golf Champion at Merion 2 and 1

HAVERFORD, Pa., Sept. 30 (AP)—Miss Glenna Collett was dethroned as titleholder in the third round of the women's United States golf championship tournament at the Merion Cricket Club today by the youthful Miss Virginia Wilson of Chicago, 2 up and 1 to play.

Miss Collett's defeat came as one of the biggest surprises of a tournament which had already produced many upsets. Her conqueror, a slim, smiling girl from the Midwest, who never seemed to take the match too seriously, came from behind with a brilliant rush in the last three holes after being down to the wire. Collett, the fifteenth and sixteenth, winning the match 2 up and then halving the seventeenth hole for victory.

Miss Wilson, out-driven by a wide margin from the tee, displayed marked superiority over the champion in her short game. She made nine approaches and her chips time after time brought applause from a large gallery which braved a hard rain, while her play on the greens was almost flawless.

The unfavorable weather conditions seemed partly responsible for Miss Collett's defeat. Frequently the wet clouds turned her hands, carrying her ball into traps.

It was such a break which turned the tide in favor of the Chicago lass on the fifteenth and sixteenth holes, the first for the first time. Here Miss Collett "shanked her ball into a trap. It became partially buried and with an almost impossible shot she lost the hole.

Miss Collett's club turned in her hands again at the sixteenth, where she hit her ball into a quarry to become 2 down. The seventeenth was then halving, ending the match.

Miss Wilson's victory came in a brief career. She has played in only two previous national championships, having been beaten in the second round in both events. In the 1925 championship she was eliminated by Mrs. Quintin Peitner of New York, while last year she met defeat at the hands of Miss Fritzie Stiff of Wheeling, Va., on the home hole.

Although she was bunkered on her approach, Miss Wilson recovered magnificently at the first to halve the hole in 58, the champion missing a short putt for her win. Miss Collett became 3 up at the second when the Chicago girl took three putts on the green for a 7 after overlying her approach.

The next two holes were halved, each taking three putts. On the 15-foot third and getting down in par 36 at the fourth.

Miss Collett missed another short putt for a win at the fifth, where she halved in 58. Both also got down in par figures at the sixth and seventh. The 350-yard eighth was badly played.

Miss Wilson, who had taken 195 feet, was eliminated by Mrs. Quintin Peitner on her approach. On with their thirds, each took three putts to get down, the holeholder once again making a short shot by inches for her 5.

Miss Wilson finally secured the match at the short putt, where Mrs. Collett hooked to the right and Miss Wilson into a trap. Under the flag with her third, she holed out in 4 while the Chicago player holed high from the tee but was down in par.

Miss Collett won the tenth hole to become 1 up, her drive carrying 300 yards beyond the hole. Miss Wilson halved in 58. Both also got down in par figures at the sixth and seventh. The 350-yard eighth was badly played.

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Country Club, defeated Mrs. Norman P. Root, Westchester Country Club, 4 and 3.

G. G. H. Stetson, Huntington Valley Country Club, defeated Miss Ruth Batcher, Brae Burn Country Club, 4 and 3.

Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsla Club, defeated Miss Rosalind Knapp, Westchester Country Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. Wright D. Goss Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, defeated Princess Carolla Lobkowitz, Misquamicutt Golf Club, 5 and 4.

Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsla Club, defeated Miss Bernice Wall, Onwentsla Country Club, 1 up.

Mrs. Courtney Smith, Merion Ridge Country Club, defeated Miss Helen Pidgeon, Portland Country Club, 3 and 1.

Mrs. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley Club, defeated Mrs. Lee W. Mida, Butterfield Country Club, 1 and 2.

Mrs. Norman Torger, Nassau Golf Club, defeated Mrs. J. S. Cassriel, Chicago, 2 up.

Third Round

Miss Virginia Wilson, Onwentsla Club, defeated Miss Helen Knapp, Rhode Island Country Club, 2 and 1.

Mrs. G. Henry Stetson, Huntington Valley Country Club, defeated Miss Edith Cummings, Onwentsla Club, 6 and 5.

Mrs. Wright D. Goss Jr., Baltusrol Golf Club, defeated Mrs. Norman P. Torger, Nassau Golf Club, 2 up.

Mark Courtland Smith, Merion Ridge Country Club, defeated Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley Club, 3 and 1.

OPEN INVITATION TO FISHERMEN

American Committee Sends Messages to Canadians

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Sept. 30 (AP)—The American Fishermen's Race Committee has issued an open invitation to "all vessels in the North Atlantic" and specifically to the leading codfishers, to take part in the race to be held off here on Oct. 11, 12, 13.

Telegrams were sent to the owners of the Gloucester, twice international codfishers, and to the owners of the Gloucester, regarded as the fastest of the Maritime Provinces' schooners.

"The American Fishermen's Race Committee," the message read, "invites the entry of the Gloucester, Mayotte and Haligonian in open fishermen's races off Gloucester on Oct. 11, 12, 13, and open to all vessels in the North Atlantic to be sailed in fishermen's order with no restriction as to sails, rig, or crew. Valuable prizes, Gloucester schooners Columbia and Henry Ford have entered. Please reply to ships were hauled out on the marine railways yesterday for a final grooming for the races and to have the propellers and shafts removed.

Although she was bunkered on her approach, Miss Wilson recovered magnificently at the first to halve the hole in 58, the champion missing a short putt for her win. Miss Collett became 3 up at the second when the Chicago girl took three putts on the green for a 7 after overlying her approach.

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Men Who Are Handling Oregon Varsity Football Candidates for the First Time



Left to Right—Capt. J. J. McEwan, Head Coach; W. L. Hayward, Veteran Trainer; E. L. Vidal, Backfield Coach; E. E. Leslie, Assistant Line Coach; R. T. Mautz, End Coach; H. O. Ellinger, Head Line Coach.

SOCCER CLUBS AWAIT WHISTLE

Twenty-Eight Games to Be Decided On Oct. 2 and 3 in Cup Race

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A field of 56 soccer clubs is awaiting the whistle which will inaugurate the fourteenth annual competition for the United States soccer championship. Twenty-eight games will be decided on Oct. 2 and 3, while four clubs secured post-ponements and will play the following week-end. Judging from reports of attendances in the various parts of the country, this season promises to be the greatest ever experienced by the United States Football Association.

The total entry of 124 clubs, 24 were honored with exemption and the fortune of the draw favored 40 teams in the matter of byes.

The southern New Jersey club has the most share of the games with seven contests, while New Jersey and Michigan are second with five each. Illinois, Ohio and northwestern New York will each have four games.

Although the outward signs of enthusiasm shown toward the World Series in New York are not as apparent as in the past, the excitement is rapidly increasing. The Yankee Stadium, which was closed for the season, is now being prepared for the soccer season. The stadium is now being prepared for the soccer season.

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PICK-UPS

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GRINNELL HAS EIGHT VETERANS

Needs Reserves to Back Up a Fast and Heavy First-String Eleven

Special from Monitor Bureau

GRINNELL, Pa. (Special Correspondence)—Coach Mark T. Hyland can develop sufficient reserve strength to reinforce his fast and heavy first-string eleven, the prospects for a winning team at Grinnell College will be good in the Missouri Valley Conference football race.

Eight veterans, most of whom are starting their third year of competition, back the first string. Hyland is having a hard time finding capable material to fill three vacancies. However, the squad, out for football, is small and the lack of more plentiful than expected strong substitutes may prove serious before the schedule is finished.

The men must be skillfully handled if the Pioneers can through with a big Conference rating yet with good fortune a majority of the games may be won.

Hyland and experienced forward will should prove the mainstay of the Scarlet and Black eleven, this year as last, for the linemen average about 185 pounds and there is no unwieldy weight backfield is at least 250 pounds lighter, although some of its fastest members weigh over 170 pounds.

The coaches find the reserve backfield more plentiful than expected and the substitute problem will rest largely with the line.

No team in the Missouri Valley. It is believed here, can show a better play for marked performances from a certain picked group.

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SIDELINES

Needs Reserves to Back Up a Fast and Heavy First-String Eleven

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE average college and school football coach is very much pleased when he has one good "triple-threat" player on his squad, but it reports from Pennsylvania State College that Coach Head Coach Hugo Bezdek of that college must be delighted over his prospects for the state that he has a "triple-threat" player trying out for his backfield. They are John E. Roepke, 28, quarterback; John A. Langren, 28, quarterback; and John D. Pincura Jr., 28, quarterback. Pincura is running the second team and is expected to be a good one.

Head Coach T. A. D. Jones has promoted two more second-string players to the Yale varsity. This time they are Edmund L. Decker Jr., 29, and Sidney W. Decker, 28. Decker played on last year's freshman eleven, while Quier was on the freshman eleven the previous year and was also No. 4 on last spring's varsity crew.

The Harvard game is certainly a big event in Dartmouth College circles and the Yale game Saturday it will be the first meeting on the gridiron in 3

RADIO

"RADIO" IS
NEWEST RADIO
LOUDSPEAKERQuality and Volume Is
Better Than With
Usual Speaker

Great advances have been made in the loudspeaker field in the past few years and devices distinctive to radio or electrical reproduction have resulted, the principal one being the cone type, loudspeaker. This has been considered the "last word" in radio. It is a natural thought to wonder if there could not be some way of combining all the excellent research work done on musical instruments previous to radioacting with this new art.

It has been done. The writer had the privilege a few days ago of seeing and hearing a loudspeaker that combines the highest art of the musical instrument design, namely the piano sound board with the finest thing in radio, power amplification with a cone speaker.

The scene of the story is a New York hotel. Fred W. Roehm of Minneapolis is announced and introduces himself. Mr. Roehm is a smiling, contented looking individual, and we had to discard a mental picture of what an inventor is supposed to look like. Surely he must be the inventor's manager. But no. Mr. Roehm is the inventor himself.

Device Displayed
His claims sounded too good to be true, but if there is anything we like to see it is something new and progressive, so we had a hurried breakfast and went over to Aeolian Hall, where the device was set up and in operation. A large electrical radio and phonograph, listing at \$1000, and a small inexpensive grand piano, were the principal objects in the room.

The phonograph had an electrical pickup, so that the records were amplified electrically. No radio was on at that hour, so Mr. Roehm put on a record. We had protested that we were in a hurry and two or three records being our usual amount of endurance we saw a quick ending to the interview.

The music was started, using the regular speaker of the electric machine. The reproduction was very good, as fine as we had ever heard on a phonograph. Mr. Roehm touched something and suddenly the room was filled with music. It certainly could not be phonograph music, yet the record, a familiar one, was certainly playing.

The source of this music was difficult to define. The sound was so well diffused that it could not be determined as coming from any one place, but filling the room as an orchestra would. The volume was three to four times as great as with the phonograph speaker and the clarity, the overtones, were good beyond belief. We said we would listen to three or four records. We stayed for two hours and heard a whole month's releases.

Then some radio was picked up and the reproduction was even more clearly accentuated. The great power and quality of a good cone resonating against the sound board of the piano was the answer and this music the result.

Mr. Roehm then discussed how the idea had come to him and how he had worked out this problem each step of the way. Its unfoldment was a fascinating story. How he found the theory of parts he wanted, how the great corporation making them proved to have all doors closed to him and how he worked out the problem so that not only the doors were opened but every possible co-operation freely offered.

System Outlined
The accompanying diagram shows roughly how the device works. "A" is a radio set and "B" an ordinary phonograph with an electrical pickup or tone arm. A pair of wires from each of these machines enters the box "C" which contains a switching mechanism so that either radio or phonograph music may be obtained. The output of these devices is then run into the power amplifier "D" which operates from alternating house current, shown as a wall plug. "G" A line runs from the amplifier to the power loudspeaker "E" which is rigidly fastened to the base of the piano. The outline of the cone is shown by the V at the top.

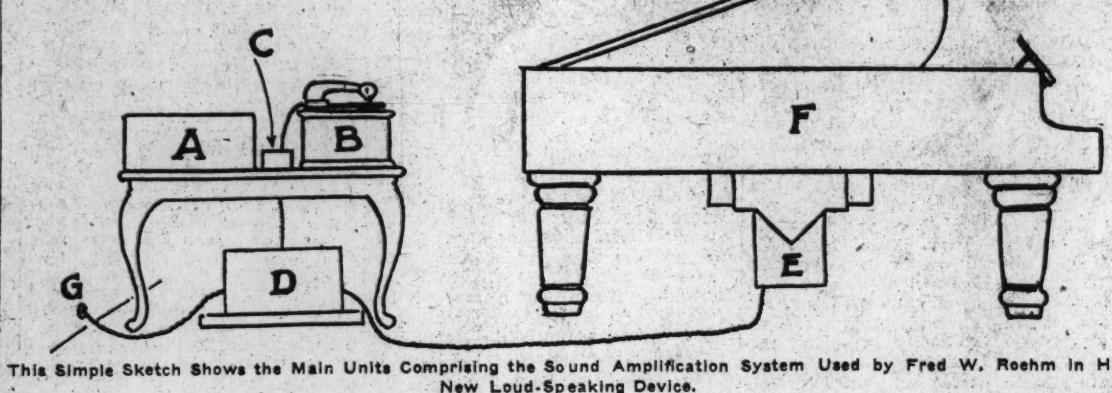
Special battle plates and other devices have to be included for the proper results. "F" is the piano. When the cone is operating a column of air which exists between the cone and the sound board is set into operation and this causes the sound board of the piano to vibrate. These vibrations reinforce the tone, utilizing the sound amplifying properties of the piano. Since the piano is designed to respond to every pitch, so does Mr. Roehm get a complete resonating response from the lowest to the highest notes. We now have the finest speaker we could buy, but Mr. Roehm has a standing order for a "Radio" as he calls this new device, as soon as he gets them into production.

We might add that the speaker device attached to the piano is much smaller than shown in the diagram, which was made large in order to clarify the description. When installed the device cannot be seen unless one bends down very low and looks well under the piano. This in itself is a great recommendation, as it solves that old problem of loudspeaker concealment, doing away with consoles, wall cones, special screens, etc.

V. D. H.

THE C. R. CUMMINS CO.
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
CLEVELAND, OHIO
WE PURCHASE DRAINAGE BONDS

"Radio" Speaker Idea Shown



This Simple Sketch Shows the Main Units Comprising the Sound Amplification System Used by Fred W. Roehm in His New Loud-Speaking Device.

Radio Programs

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 1

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Montreal, N. B. (322.4 Meters)

9 p. m.—Dundonian Department of Agriculture Radio Service. Studio program, Alonzo Johnson and his minstrels. A short review of their show. 11—The CNRA orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Toronto, Ont. (527 Meters)

6:35 p. m.—Dinner concert by Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward concert orchestra. 9—Studio concert.

WCHS, Portland, Me. (527 Meters)

7 p. m.—News of the day. 7:50—Sport review. 8—Hour of music. 10—WEAF, "Anglo-Persians."

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (548 Meters)

6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—"Your Merry Millions." 8—Garden talk. 8:20—Musical. 8:30—Girls' Quintet. 9—From New York, special concert. 9:30—The Lyric Hour. 10—From New York, "Anglo-Persians."

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (553 Meters)

6:10 p. m.—Newspaper highlights. 6:15—Lenox Ensemble. 6:30—McEnelly's orchestra. 7—Baseball and market reports. 7:30—Band concert. 8—Musical. 8:30—Arranged by Edward Gehrman of Hartford. 9:15—Dancing. Denny McCarthy and his "Paladins." 9:45—Mildred Chapin. 10—Weather reports.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (568 Meters)

7:35 p. m.—Baseball scores. 8—News reviews. 8:30—Musical program. 8:55—Daily news bulletin. 9—From New York studio, "Anglo-Persians."

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (576 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Organ recital. 7—Talk and music. 8—Special Hour. 9—Dance music. 10—Weather.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (580 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner program from Schenectady, N. Y. 7:35—Violin solos by Edward Gehrman. 8—Musical. 8:30—Series, by Ethel Osterhout, pianist; part American composers; a part by Max Dowell; 9—Charles Wainfield Catman; c. Charles Hueter. 8:15—"Georgia Roy Australia." 10:30—Musical program from studio.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—George Olsen's Pennsylvania Orchestra. 8—Serenaders and Sonnie Laddies. 8—Special program.

WNYC, New York City (526 Meters)

7:20 p. m.—French lessons by H. Harrison. 8—Musical program. 11:30—Weather.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner music. 7—Irwin Abravim orchestra. 7:30—Review of the Drama by Cranston Brenton. 7:45—Madeline Shepherd and Claude Bell, program of Negro spirituals. 8—"Happiness Boys." 8:45—Wandering Minstrels. 9—Edna Wallace Cushman, mandolin. Pearlman and Jacob Schwarzfild, pianists. 10—"Anglo-Persians." 10:30—Music to be announced. 11—Roife's orchestra.

WARG, New York City (516 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Studio program. 8—Concert. 9—Musical program. 10—Studio program. 10:30—Organ recital. 11—Weather.

WBB, Atlanta, Ga. (428 Meters)

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Radio Exports Show
Growth of Industry

Washington, Sept. 30

DURING the month of July

3312 radio receiving sets were

exported from the United States

valued at \$128,918, of which Canada

took the largest number, with

Argentina taking the second largest

number, according to the Department

of Commerce.

During the same month trans-

mitting sets and parts exported

were valued at \$3,239, of which

Honduras took the largest number

and Brazil taking second

place. Also, during July 61,985

radio tubes were exported valued

at \$79,978. Japan took the largest

number of tubes, with the second

largest number going to Australia.

The value of receiving set com-

ponents exported during the month

of July was \$129,963, while receiving

set accessories exported during

that month were valued at \$127,644.

scores. 7:30—Weather and market

reports. 8—Musical entertainment. 10

to 12—Foot Owls with Fantasia Frolic.

KQAC, Corvallis, Ore. (280 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Campus news and radio-

grams. 7:30—Lecture courses.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (341 Meters)

8 p. m.—Christian Science lecture by

the Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B.

Christ, Scientist, Oakland, Calif.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (429 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—States orchestra. 7—

Sports-on-the-Air by Harry E. Smith.

11:00—Business and Investment. 7:20—

Chamber of Commerce talk on "Indus-

trial San Francisco." 8—Studio pro-

gram. 10—States Orchestra, under the

direction of Waldemar Lind. 11—Dance

music.

KRE, Berkeley, Calif. (254 Meters)

9 to 12 p. m.—Dance program by "Bob"

Beal and his Claremont Orchestra.

Studio program; intermission solos will

be rendered by various members of the

orchestra continuously during the evening.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (327 Meters)

6 p. m.—Feature program. 8 to 12—

Courtney program.

KJH, Los Angeles, Calif. (405 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's period. 7:30

Scripture reading. 8—News items and

program.

KFO, Long Beach, Calif. (332 Meters)

6 p. m.—Dinner concert. 6—Organ re-

cital. 8:15—Musical program. 9:15—

Concert orchestra. 10—Dance

music.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

Hon. William E. Brown, C.S.B., will

lecture at the Auditorium Theater,

Oakland, Calif., Oct. 1, 8 p. m., Pacific

standard time, under the auspices of

Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist,

Oakland, Calif., Station KGO, Oak-

land, Calif., will broadcast this lec-

ture on 361 meters wavelength.

Little Things—Lest anyone think

that the little things don't count,

naturalists estimate that insects

comprise four-fifths of the animal

kingdom.

The scale of this dial is brilliantly

lighted by a tiny concealed 6-volt

lamp, which is either connected to

the filament wiring—acting as a

tell-tale, or may be separately

switched. It is easily attached by

anyone without special tools of any

kind and does not require cutting of

irregular holes. It has every fea-

ture which has made the NATION-

AL VELVET VERNIER DIAL a

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Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

Historic Churches

Historic Churches of the World, by Robert L. Day. Boston: The Stratford Company, \$5.

EXTENSIVE and elaborate, enthralling and fascinating, is the subject that this author has worked upon in a new volume on the historic churches of the world. The presence of religious belief in "all four corners" has offered a limitless inspiration in the matter of building appropriate and symbolic houses of worship. Architecture in itself with all its complicated demands of construction is an elaborate art in itself. The plastic manner in which it has lent itself to the smallest detail, to the character of the culture and religion of the time and place is another of the marvels of history.

For in the symbolic building, the church, the best energies of craft and inspiration were directed. The eventual house of worship, as it stood completed, was a powerful organized expression containing within it the impulse of confidence, the fancy and legend, the peculiar philosophy, the emotional quality, all those distinguishing qualities of the particular faith that was its inspiration. Robert L. Day has assembled the masterpieces of architecture from far and wide in a book that is comprehensive and inclusive.

The first is the ancient Egyptian Temple of Edfu. "In this far-off sanctuary... is the inmost chamber with black roof and altar of granite, and the polished granite shrine sacred to the god Horus." And there follows, Solomon's Temple, and then the Golden Pagoda of early Buddhist worship described as "crowned by an umbrella-shaped room lavishly studded with precious stones and about it hung scores of tiny gold and jeweled bells which when lightly swaying in the breeze tinkle a sweet and tender melody." The author turns next to the classical temples with their simple symmetrical plan and then the Roman and Christian Basilica churches. Then he describes the great Mosques of Cordova, Cairo and Damascus.

The medieval cathedrals were "the center of thought and culture." "Powerful guilds controlled styles and ideals which each generation handed down to the next." Byzantine St. Mark's in Venice is like a jewel with its lavish ornament and delicacy. The height of the Gothic age is to be found manifest in all the countries of Europe, however. In England there is Westminster, Canterbury, in France Chartres, Amiens, in Italy, Milan, to mention only examples from some of the countries.

Then there is the Renaissance with its return to the inspiration of the classical motifs in architecture. St. Peter's in Rome comes to the fore as the effort of such masters as Michelangelo and Bramante for the architectural plan, with the names of numerous painters and sculptors who contributed to the interior decoration. The author takes pains to include most of the notable examples of this time that will be familiar to the traveled reader and an excellent guide to the new voyager.

The second part of the book is called "New World Churches," includ-

ing American, Canadian and Mexican churches. From the baroque edifices of early Colonial worship such as the ones that are seen in New England, there is a broad range of church styles to be discovered in the "new world" where no one expression has yet been manifest to characterize the life here. He gives



By permission of Kennedy & Co., New York
Wrexham Tower, Yale. Etching by Robert Fulton Logan.

a long list of the New England variety. Again the possibility of differences on similar themes is endless.

One ends the book just having begun for the author has ushered the reader with enthusiasm into the vastness of beauty and thought that lies in the making of these buildings. He is appreciative without being sentimental, displaying a intelligent taste for all things that contain beauty and significance regardless of how different they can be from one another. The book is well illustrated.

Art in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

LANDSCAPES executed in the technique of the monotype by Alexis J. Fournier, fill the walls of a room at the Chicago Galleries Association, while they act as a magnet to draw viewers in their direction. Friends of the art of painting regard the successful monotype as a feat out of the ordinary. The paint is heaped on the plate, making a picture, after which, the critical process of printing is the climax. Mr. Fournier, honored by the art collector, these many years, is skilled in creating atmospheric effects to illumine the colorful patterns on his landscapes, true to localities and interesting in picturesque features.

These monotypes, however, exist in a sphere of their own, requiring are they, the subject material appealing to reminiscences of romantic history, that as they gleam upon the walls the horizon lines invite to farther distances. They were painted recently and revive the glories of the men of Barbizon of Normandy, and an idyllic section in France where the artist revealed in friendships, painted and wrote his book in the prewar days.

Travelers recall memories of peaked roofs of rural hamlets hiding in low places, while the grainfields of their tiny farms stretch on the higher ground. Normandy has many such enchanted villages and the monotype, "Rooftops and Grain Fields," presents them to us again. "Cassis Outrage" views the ocean and the sky of azure reflected in it. "Chateau Gaillard," which Corot loved so well, is from a view which that master had chosen many a time.

Imagine 35 landscapes connecting evanescent hours. "The Sylva Glen," "Sunshine After Rain" and "A Summer Day" are the keys to moods. The color schemes gleam as if set with emeralds, rubies, topaz and sapphires, as the pigment shatters the rays of light into prismatic radiance. They are more than pictures in the ordinary sense. They are works of art from the aesthetic grasp of the sunlit earth to the drawing in pigment recording its splendor and the final printing that usually destroys the plate, although there are several second prints successful beyond the ordinary.

The American Institute of Graphic Arts' third annual exhibition of Fifty Books of the Year and a showing of Contemporary Commercial Printing is staged at the Newberry Library. Citizens interested in the arts of the book come in greater numbers to these events. The Chicago publisher is represented in many who are scattered in cities from coast to coast. As the devotees of the arts for commerce represented by "The Free Lance Guild" increase, the shows of Contemporary Commercial Printing fill the standards of design and lettering.

Victor Seastrom and "The Scarlet Letter"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—Central Theater, "The Scarlet Letter," a motion picture, directed by Victor Seastrom from the story by Nathaniel Hawthorne, directed by Victor Seastrom for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

"The Scarlet Letter," the first of the M. G. M. specials for 1926-27, is wholly a case for superlatives. In direction, casting, acting, investment, and photography this film stands out as one of the finest pictures yet made. It presents a vigorous and authentic picture of the Puritan days in the Massachusetts colony, when the Pilgrim fathers were fighting with grim determination for the new world of freedom and material commonwealth. Against this background the story of Hester Prynne stands forth with special significance, as powerful a preachment as has come to the screen in many a year. Once more it appears how movingly dramatic and profoundly moving a tale is "The Scarlet Letter" of Nathaniel Hawthorne's, and his deep understanding of the relentlessness of the human machine; and his wide sympathy with frail humanity and its struggles.

The practitioners of this new art have been inspired to retell this tragic tale of old Boston in terms more poignant perhaps than Hawthorne himself was able to employ. Victor Seastrom was unquestionably the man for this special directorial task, although in certain quarters anxiety was felt lest he give the tale a too Swedish cast. But such has fortunately not proven to be the case, since the Scandinavian director's talents have kept the picture all of a piece, clear and consistent in temper and complexion, and wholly of the New England that Hawthorne so ably outlined. Mr. Seastrom's familiar way with pastoral themes has full sway here, and he has caught the primitive feeling of the story and given it a proper and distinguished setting. Here are the rude houses assembled protectively about the public square, with meeting house,

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK

LUNCHEON, 50c
DINNER, 75c
and a la Carte
Afternoon Tea, 35c
295 Madison Avenue
at 41st Street, New York

DIXIE CAFE

CAFETERIA
and
Dinner and Lunch
Formerly at 9 E. 45 St.
NOW at 1 E. 48 St.
Closed Sundays

stock, and ducking pond for local points, while around the fringes of the settlement the landscape is shown liberally dotted with tree stocks—a clever bit of symbolic strategy by the director's part and vividly evoking the long wrestling of a freetholder from the depths of the forest primeval.

For the more extended scenes Mr. Seastrom has found some richly-shaded woodland glades of exceeding beauty for his romantic episodes, and here he achieves the same lyric note that he gave to similar passages in his

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"King John" at the Old Vic

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

OPENING of the Old Vic's autumn and winter season with Shakespeare's "King John," with Andrew Leigh as producer. The cast:

King John.....Duncan Yarrow
Prince Henry.....Kenneth Barnes
Prince Arthur.....Tris Roberts
Pembroke.....Cyril Hope
Salisbury.....Gerald Bonnin
Hubert.....Edmond Gurney
Philip the Bastard.....Bailoi Holloway
Robert Faulconbridge.....Charles Marlow
James Gurney.....L. Bennett
Lewis the Dauphin.....John Wray
Cardinal Pandolph.....John Garfield
Duke of Austria.....William Monk
Chastillon.....Roy Newlands
Melun.....Cecil Home
Citizen of Angiers.....Horace Sequin
Messenger.....William Monk
Blanch of Spain.....Gwynne Whitby
Lady Faulconbridge.....Elizabeth Addyman

Miss Edith Evans and Miss Nell Carter have left the Old Vic, but the leading women of this year will still be played by actresses of experience, namely, Misses Dorothy Maslingham and Grace Allardice, with Miss Gwynne Whitby in the juvenile leads. Bailoi Holloway remains as the leading man, with well known Duncan Yarrow, John Garfield, and Bertram Marsh Dunn among his chief supporters—a strong and capable company, whose powers of Shakespearean declamation were put to a severe test by the opening production, "King John," with a dozen or so of resonant and emotional speaking parts.

"King John" never has been a favorite play with managers; partly because there is no outstanding character, and also for the reason Shakespeare, following closely, yet with a new intensity of expression, "The Troublesome Reign of King John," was at no pains to explain, as Peele had done, such incidents as Faulconbridge's hatred of Austria, and his wrath at the betrothal of Blanch to the Dauphin; with the result that the motive and inter-relationships of these royal and high-born princes, and adventurers are all too obscurely set forth.

The drama, nevertheless, is so human and dramatic in the clash of its contending interests, so musical in its rolling cadences, so very apt as to hold the audience almost throughout. Inspiring too, after its kind, is the lofty patriotism that sounds through it, though neither the "still inviolate" shores of England nor the free practice of her faith are now threatened by a powerful foe, as they were in 1216, when such title "The Troublesome Reign" was written, with Shakespeare's play following some seven years later.

The actors came well through their exacting task, first honors going to Bailoi Holloway, whose Faulconbridge, played with quiet ease and assurance, was a quite brilliant success, revealing that actor once more as a commanding Shakespearean interpreter. Mr. Holloway's stage presence and histrionic powers have developed the needed quality of boldness, and his vocal command is clear, and he is especially good in incisive and ironical passages, such as the "Commodity" monologue, which was quite admirably delivered. The defects of this fine play are few, and they are of the kind that are hard to lose the rhythm here and there, and consequently in long speeches to fall, sometimes, in producing quite the full cumulative effect.

The title part—for which Nell Potter was originally cast, and which Mr. Holloway himself could also have played admirably well—was successfully undertaken by Duncan Yarrow, whose qualifications are a resonant voice, clear enunciation, feeling for the rhythm of his lines, mastery of the mechanical side of his work, and abundant emotional power. Granting him his own very "straight" conception of the part, he executed it well, the later scenes, and especially the rounding upon Hubert, being done very well indeed. But in what lies beneath the surface, in the finer

and subtler shades of character drawing—the innuendo, the cunning and the craft—Mr. Yarrow has yet much to learn.

Marsh Dunn's Hubert is a sincere and impressive piece of acting, almost faultlessly declaimed; and Miss Iris Roberts, as Arthur, well deserved the storm of applause which followed her big scene, though she must learn to remain perfectly articulate, even while voicing the most poignant emotions. Miss Grace Allardice played Queen Eleanor with a delicately finished skill, and Miss Dorothy Maslingham, with partial success, did her utmost to make us forget that Constance is one of the most difficult parts in all the range of dramatic literature. Andrew Leigh is to be commended upon his production.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The music of the past week at the Sequelententennial week-end concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the direction of Leopold Stokowski and a fine performance of Spohr's rarely heard oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," by combined choral organizations of this city and the vicinity totaling about 1300 voices, with five soloists and the entire Philadelphia Orchestra.

The second of the four concerts of the orchestra led by Mr. Stokowski presented Sibelius's tone poem, "Finlandia," the Dvořák Symphony, "From the New World," and the Mottl Suite and the mighty Toccata and Fugue in D minor of Bach, with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration. In the "New World," Mr. Stokowski changed his reading a trifle in the matter of tempo, taking the second and the third movement at a pace considerably more deliberate than usual. The chaste melodies of Gluck were excellently illustrated in the rather conservative orchestration of the Mottl and the D minor Toccata and Fugue appealed immensely to the audience by the very clever manner in which certain registrations of the organ in the original have been copied into the orchestra.

The second orchestral program of the week had the Symphony of Beethoven for its focal point, and surrounding it, in this order, were the Choral of Bach, "Wir glauben all an einen Gott," in Mr. Stokowski's orchestration; the first two of the three Nocturnes of Debussy, "Nages" and "Fog," and the "Prelude and Lullaby" from "Tristram and Isolde." The two latter numbers have been played at least four times each in the series of 32 concerts (of which this was the thirty-first) of the Sequelententennial series, but whatever may be thought as to interpretation, the fact remains that Mr. Stokowski can get a total quality from the orchestra which no visiting conductor, no matter how highly gifted or how soundly acquainted with the work, can approximate. The "Fetes" of Debussy was magnificently played, even though the approach of the envisioned procession may have been a trifle deliberate in speed. The highest point of the concert, however, was reached in the magnificent Allegretto of the Seventh Symphony.

For "The Fall of Babylon" eight choruses united under the direction of a single conductor, to give a rarely heard work—and incidentally one that demands an immense amount of preparation, because, even if today, Spohr is an antiquated composer—and with excellent reason—this oratorio is written largely, at least in the choruses, in the grand polyphonic style and is so difficult that most of the popular Handel oratorios which form the basis of the average American choral repertoires.

The chorus of 1200 voices sang

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Marsh Dunn's Hubert is a sincere and impressive piece of acting, almost faultlessly declaimed; and Miss Iris Roberts, as Arthur, well deserved the storm of applause which followed her big scene, though she must learn to remain perfectly articulate, even while voicing the most poignant emotions. Miss Grace Allardice played Queen Eleanor with a delicately finished skill, and Miss Dorothy Maslingham, with partial success, did her utmost to make us forget that Constance is one of the most difficult parts in all the range of dramatic literature. Andrew Leigh is to be commended upon his production.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (Special Correspondence)—The music of the past week at the Sequelententennial week-end concerts by the Philadelphia Orchestra and the direction of Leopold Stokowski and a fine performance of Spohr's rarely heard oratorio, "The Fall of Babylon," by combined choral organizations of this city and the vicinity totaling about 1300 voices, with five soloists and the entire Philadelphia Orchestra.

The second of the four concerts of the orchestra led by Mr. Stokowski presented Sibelius's tone poem, "Finlandia," the Dvořák Symphony, "From the New World," and the Mottl Suite and the mighty Toccata and Fugue in D minor of Bach, with Mr. Stokowski's orchestration. In the "New World," Mr. Stokowski changed his reading a trifle in the matter of tempo, taking the second and the third movement at a pace considerably more deliberate than usual. The chaste melodies of Gluck were excellently illustrated in the rather conservative orchestration of the Mottl and the D minor Toccata and Fugue appealed immensely to the audience by the very clever manner in which certain registrations of the organ in the original have been copied into the orchestra.

The second orchestral program of the week had the Symphony of Beethoven for its focal point, and surrounding it, in this order, were the Choral of Bach, "Wir glauben all an einen Gott," in Mr. Stokowski's orchestration; the first two of the three Nocturnes of Debussy, "Nages" and "Fog," and the "Prelude and Lullaby" from "Tristram and Isolde." The two latter numbers have been played at least four times each in the series of 32 concerts (of which this was the thirty-first) of the Sequelententennial series, but whatever may be thought as to interpretation, the fact remains that Mr. Stokowski can get a total quality from the orchestra which no visiting conductor, no matter how highly gifted or how soundly acquainted with the work, can approximate. The "Fetes" of Debussy was magnificently played, even though the approach of the envisioned procession may have been a trifle deliberate in speed. The highest point of the concert, however, was reached in the magnificent Allegretto of the Seventh Symphony.

For "The Fall of Babylon" eight choruses united under the direction of a single conductor, to give a rarely heard work—and incidentally one that demands an immense amount of preparation, because, even if today, Spohr is an antiquated composer—and with excellent reason—this oratorio is written largely, at least in the choruses, in the grand polyphonic style and is so difficult that most of the popular Handel oratorios which form the basis of the average American choral repertoires.

The chorus of 1200 voices sang

and the craft—Mr. Yarrow has yet much to learn.

beautifully. It was well balanced and exceptionally well trained and it never betrayed that the individual units had been trained separately, so uniform was the phrasing, the breathing and the artistic conception of the work as a whole. Under the direction of James B. Hartzell, the chorus moved as a single unit throughout the performance, and there were many places in which a very high standard of choral singing was reached, notably in the lugubrious opening chorus, in the very difficult and polyphonic "Lord, Before Thy Footstool," and in the closing choral numbers of both the first and the second parts. Especially in the triumphant close, the chorus showed its tremendous power and its unusually beautiful tone quality.

The soloists, Emily Stokes Hagar and Emma Zuber, sopranos; Katherine Noll, contralto; Dr. John B. Becker, tenor, and Nelson Eddy, baritone, were excellent. Mrs. Hagar has been, for some years, one of the soloists of the Bach Choir of Bethlehem at the annual Bach Festival; Miss Noll was the winner last year of the national contest of the Federation of Music Clubs (for contralto voice), and Mr. Eddy is rapidly making a name for himself as a soloist.

"Kosher Kitty Kelly"

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—Colony Theater, "Kosher Kitty Kelly," a motion picture adapted from the play by Leon Cole Costa, directed by James Horne for B. O. The three familiar humors of the Irish-Jewish case are once more aired in "Kosher Kitty Kelly," a picture taken from one of the plays of the Colony Theater, a picture directed by Leon Cole Costa, directed by James Horne for B. O. The three familiar humors of the Irish-Jewish case are once more aired in "Kosher Kitty Kelly," a picture taken from one of the plays of the Colony Theater, a picture directed by Leon Cole Costa, directed by James Horne for B. O.

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THE HOME FORUM

Art Notes of 1810

A Soliloquy on the Love of England

I WAS peddling slowly across the level lands that surround William Morris's village of Kelmscott on the Thames, having just descended to those low and willow-shaded acres after fifty miles of vigorous riding over the downs of Wiltshire. The sun was setting behind the Cotswold Hills but was not yet so low as to have withdrawn from the fields of grain on either side of my road the warm, reddish-golden hue that glorifies the English wheat at the beginning of August. A breeze was moving over the grain-tops, bending the laden ears and silencing the pollard willows. A wood-dove crooned, far off. There was no house in sight, only the level fields backing in midsummer, with a few clumps of beech or elm scattered here and there, and the long line of the downs.

Since noon of that day I had been riding through a country that has been inhabited by men longer than almost any other on the earth, a country older than the pyramids and containing many huge stone monuments that certainly antedate them I had crossed and recrossed the Wansdyke, that work of gigantic toil built perhaps by the little round-headed Iberians to withstand the encroaching Celts. I had sat for an hour among the huge monoliths of Avebury, far older than Wansdyke, the very meaning and purpose of which have baffled the antiquarians since the time of Aubrey and back. I had stared at the vast mysterious Mound of Silbury, concerning which the boldest scholars have hardly dared to make a guess, so ancient it is and so enigmatic. For ten miles I had ridden Icknield Street along the brow of the downs, one of the world's oldest footpaths, trodden out by the bare feet of men so deeply hidden in the mist of time that we can scarcely give them a name. My day had been spent among these things that were old and forgotten before history began; it had been filled with thoughts of an immortal past, and also with the boundless quiet of the downs, with a beauty all the more compelling because it was austere. And now at evening I had come down into the more friendly fields of the vale—fields immensely younger in human history than the downs above them and yet very old also on their different scale. People of my kind had toiled here for fifteen hundred years, shaping the land to their own likeness. There was no mystery in what they had done here, no strangeness in their handiwork. Passing in the space of half an hour from the downs to the lowlands, from the temples of the stone-men to the villages of the Saxons, I had come back to the things I know and understand.

Whether because of this contrast or for some subtler reason, there came over me as I rode toward Kelmscott, toward the familiar sense of home. Although I was seeing them for the first time, I knew those pollard willows, those distant clumps of elm and beech, and the long sweep of the downs where purple shadows were gathering in the hollows. The hue of the ripening wheat

was as familiar to me and as dear as the pictures of childhood. There was nothing in the quiet beauty of the landscape about me to make me catch his breath, nothing to compare with the outstretching majesty of the downs whence I had just come, but I said to myself, as we are wont to say of the simple things we have loved longest and best, "Yes, this is what the place should be. It ought to look like this. Somehow I knew it would."

I shall not attempt to explain this by referring to the feeling of "having been there before" or by any sophisticated remarks about "ancestral memories," though I should like to think that my fathers found their sheep on those meadows of the upper Thames. Perhaps it was chiefly because I had been wandering all day among the memorials of races utterly alien to us that these little fields by the river spoke such a comfortable and familiar word. England had never said quite this to me before, for always, even in the places I knew best, there had been a touch of strangeness to remind me that I was only a sojourner in the land. But here there was none of that. The Vale of the Thames welcomed the visitor of the Mississippi Valley. The fields of Kelmscott took me home.

But then I began to wonder and to question. For although I am not one of those who feel that their devotion to their own land may be measured by their contempt or their willing ignorance of all others, yet I think it is well for a man to strike deep and permanent roots into his native country. Americans who delight to disparage their own country by comparison with those across the sea had never excited my admiration. Was there any chance that I might be one of them? In what ways had England come to feel like home to me, and just why had I grown to love her?

In the first place, I said by way of answer, I love her because she has been the home of men who have enriched and widened all my days. There have been written here during the last six hundred years the greatest body of poetry in the world, together with much of the world's greatest fiction. How could I fail to love the land my poets would have made lovely even if it had not been beautiful in itself, and how could I be otherwise than at home in the country I have always known in the pages of Fielding and Thackeray, Jane Austen and Dickens? Even if I had not read her books, the pictures of Constable and Turner, Birket Foster and Morland and Old Combe would have been enough. I love her for her ancient churches and castles, which belong to me by hereditary right as much as they do to any Englishman because my fathers had their part in building them, and I love her for the ten thousand villages scattered through the land by my Saxon forebears who knew so exactly how to reconcile the claims of earth and humanity. Feeling as I do that the little town on the river is one of the achievements on this earth, it is right that I should love and honor the country in which it has been brought again and again almost to perfection. But my devotion to this country is based upon a thousand smaller and more intimate things—her elm trees and still more her beeches, the town of Bibury and the bluebells of Kew Gardens, the towers of Oxford and Boar's Hill and Bablockhythe, her skylarks and blackbirds and her little kingfishers which I have never seen but am always hoping for. Things that others might not notice are most important to me, such as her beds of bracken waving in the evening wind and the whistle of blackbirds and the golden red of her ripening wheat.

These seemed to me reasons enough. Although they were quite personal and had no relation to affairs of state, I greatly wished that they, or other reasons like them, might seem sufficient to offset all that a certain rather dull and bigoted king was able to do, more than a century and a half ago, to make my countrymen hate the land from which they sprang. Anyone on either side of the sea, I thought, who can still maintain that old unfortunate anger must base it upon an ignorance simply astonishing. Such people are trying to make George III more important than Shakespeare, and they would remember only two or three iniquitous acts of a packed Parliament while ignoring all the centuries of English experiment in the art of governing, upon which our own liberties solidly rest. I refuse to believe that true patriotism is ever invidious; but certainly the one who makes it so can never go farther wrong than in the case of an American who tries to exalt his own land by crying down the country in which most of the best that America is or shall be took its origin.

My love of England, therefore, seemed to me entirely consistent with patriotism, for in the final analysis it was not to be distinguished from a love of my own land. It seemed to me that Americans are peculiarly fortunate, for I could remember no other people in history who could say quite the same thing for themselves, in having two homelands to call their own. Here at Kelmscott I had discovered not a new home but the old one, so that there was no wonder that it looked familiar. In these peaceful acres beside the ancient stream I saw the broad background against which American history is thrown up. Men from other lands have brought to us their different traditions which will have their due place in the total fabric of our weaving, but in such places as Kelmscott the warp was laid finally upon the beam, and that warp will not be changed. From such fields as these came the first farmers of my own Mississippi Valley, and from such townsmen of Connecticut, bringing recollections of deeper English use and wont. No wonder, then, that I knew the place and loved it at first sight.

When I had reached this satisfying conclusion, I rode on contentedly through the twilight between the darkening fields of home.

June 28—Called on Mr. West who told me that on Sunday last Mr. Hari Davies, of Bristol, Member for Colchester, called upon him and asked him whether he would dispose of his picture of "Christ and the Little Child" exhibited this year—West expressing no unwillingness. (Hari Davies) offered him a thousand guineas for it; West was struck with his generosity, and accepted his offer, expressing that it was a sum above any price he should have mentioned. Mr. Davies said that having now nearly completed his collection of pictures by Old Masters he should make a collection of pictures by the best modern artists and wished West to inform (him) of any productions in which any of those eminent might be thought to have excelled. In consequence West yesterday at Mr. Knight's mentioned Stothard's picture from Chaucer of the procession to Canterbury, and said the price which had been mentioned for it was £200. Mr. Davies immediately said, "Purchase it for me at £250."

West told me that Sir Thomas Bernard had lately informed him that Lord Dartmouth had applied to Mr. Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer, for £5000 for the purpose of encouraging Historical painting; but Mr. Percival had declined it—West then spoke of the noble encouragement given by Buonaparte in France to Artists. David... is placed at the Head of the Arts, with a Salary of £1600 a year and a palace to live in; and is also to be paid to the amount of £4,000 Louidors (Louis d'ors) for each picture he may paint for the National Gallery.—Yarnes, son to the late Ship painter, has a Salary of £1000 a year. He paints Battles; and for each picture is paid at prices in proportion to what David receives.—Sculptors, and other artists have also proportionate liberal encouragement. Once in three years a large sum is given in prizes to be obtained in Competition by young artists; and whichever of them obtains the first prize for Historical painting, is made a Member of the Legion of Honor, and has a settlement making him independent.

I had company to dinner. Marchant mentioned that Nollekens had told him that (William) Sharp the engraver, had informed him that in order to secure to himself the payment for engraving the print of Gibralter from Copley's picture. He has a man attending in Copley's House to receive the money for the prints as they are delivered, and this is to be continued till he shall have read the whole of what is due to him. . . . 28—Constable called. He spoke of his Father still continuing to think that in following painting "He is pursuing a shadow," & sd. that were he to be elected an Associate of the Academy it would have a great effect upon his Father's mind by causing him to consider his situation more substantial; at present he thinks that what employment he has he owes to the kindness of friends.—From The Farlington Diary. Vol. VI. Edited by James Greig.

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Alps by the Kaffir Huts. From a Painting by Ellie Roberts

A Self-Made Man

Amos Braithwaite was a self-made man, and he asserted the circumstance whenever he could with a consequential satisfaction. Every one who knew him, and many who did not know him, had heard the little bluster of affected humility in which he was wont to complacently state his own case.

"I wasn't born w' a silver spoon 'n' mouth, no! When I w'er a lad I sell'd papers 'n' Bradford Market, and I'm proud of it to-day, I am that! I'd no father or mother to advise me, and I niver had a day's schooling; but I w'er determined to git on, and I did git on. All I know I learn'd mysen. All 't' money I have I made mysen. And look at me now! There's many a swell as thinks himself a summat extra w' his fine schooling as I could buy out and to-day. And thou knows it's so, eh, Martha?" He was delivering his favorite oration to his sister-in-law, Miss Martha Thrale, a shrewd, handsome Yorkshire woman, who had managed his household affairs... nearly twenty years. . . . She was quite familiar with it in all its variations, yet when he said, "And look at me now," she lifted her eyes a moment from her knitting and looked at him. . . .

He stood upon the handsome hearthrug with his legs planted well apart, as firm on the broad basis of his self-complacency as the pyramids on the desert; and his hands were clasped beneath his own coat-tails. This coat was of cloth of his own manufacture, good, substantial cloth, made in a manner as uncompromising and unfashionable as its wearer. A stolid, solid, upright, downright man now!

wonder to goodness who educates them foreign creatures? I could not mak' sense o' a word the man spoke when I met him w' Joe."

"I speak good Yorkshire, and that's the best o' good English goings." He added with a fine tolerance, "Thou has been too soft w' Joe. That is a woman's way. But it's a wrong. When Joe puts himsen rather too far, I wonder thou didn't say a few words that would hev taken t' sharp edge off his fine talk. Nobody can do that better than thee. Thou sud hev said—"

"What sud I hev said?" "Look at thy father, Joe! See what a big fortune he has made!" "One would think, Amos, that thou hed done some great and good action in making thy awn fortune. Laying up money for thyself! Does t' think that entitles thee to t' love and gratitude of thy fellow-creatures? I don't believe they think so, my lad." "Don't thee try to be sarcastic w' me, Martha. I don't mind thy words. I hev made nearly half a million o' pounds. What is a few words to figures like them, eh?" "Half a million o' pounds!—they are nothing if thou puts them against real goodness and knowledge." "Nothing!" gasped Amos; then, in his opinion, deserved, he answered: "Thou art talking for talking's sake. Women are a foolish lot. Is there aught i' this world better than honestly earned money?" "Ay, there is; and what's more, t' Bible upholds me in saying so. For it makes out that wisdom is better than gold, and knowledge better than rubies and fine gold."

In Praise of Learning

I have seen violence, I have seen violence, give thy heart after letters. I have seen one free from labours, consider there is nothing beyond letters. Love letters as thy mother. I make its beauty to git in thy face. It is a greater possession than all honours. He who has commenced to avail himself, from his infancy, a counsellor. He is sent to perform commissions. He who does not go is as sack-cloth. . . .

Consider, there is not an employment destitute of superior ones. Except the Scribe, who is the first. For he who knows letters, he then is better than thee. Shouldst thou wait after great men, thou art to proceed with good knowledge.

—Translated from the Ancient Egyptian by Sir E. A. Wallis Budge, in "Dwellers on the Nile."

Fineness in James' Characters

James' gospel of fineness, of being, rather than of being recognized and regarded, is not one that extends hope to the multitude, not one that lies largely in the province of will. Aspiration for fineness does not in James' cosmos secure it. But for all that this is not an impotent message, since it has its balm for the chosen few who have their desire for the fruits of popularity and materialism though they are not willing to pay any price for them. It strengthens those who have failed in the world's view with the solace of having by a different and more essential measure won. Besides, it chastens, though it cannot instruct, the unseeing. It cannot give them light if it is not in them to see, but it disturbs their complacency and admonishes them of a reach that exceeds their too capacious and satisfied grasp. It tempers the arrogance of the successful, making them aware that there is a measure by which they are found wanting. It elevates and magnifies a reward that will not be added as a crowning glory to cheap and easy lives.—F. M. Perry, in "Story-Writing."

Keats at Margate

As to my sonnets, though none else should heed them, I feel delighted, still, that you should read them. Of late, too, I have had much calm enjoyment. Stretch'd on the grass at my best-loved employment: Of scribbling lines for you. These things I thought While, in my face, the freshest breeze I caught. E'en now I am pillow'd on a bed of flowers That crowns a lofty cliff, which proudly towers Above the ocean waves. . . . Now 'tis I see a canvas'd ship and now Mark the bright silver curling round her prow: I see the lark down-dropping to his nest; And the broad-wing'd sea-gull never at rest; For when no more he spreads his feathers free, His breast is dancing on the restless sea. Now I direct my eyes into the west, Which at this moment is in sun-beams drest: Why westward turn? 'Twas but to say adieu! 'Twas but to kiss my hand, dear George, to you!

—From "Epistle to My Brother George."

"Awake thou that sleepest!"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT a wonderful thing it is to find that the condition or event because of which we may be apparently suffering—fear, depression, or suspense—is no more real than if we were only dreaming of it in our sleep; and to find that we have the same authority for repudiating it, speedily and joyfully, because it is not true!

After waking from a dream, one readily admits the unreality of the experience, whether pleasurable or painful. One might say: It never really happened. Neither the environment nor the characters were there; the events did not really take place. It was unreal throughout. Even my sense of identity was false, for that was not I. What I thought I saw and heard was not there to be seen or heard. Even the sense of sight and hearing was fictitious; those eyes and ears could neither receive nor convey impressions, for they themselves were imaginary, a part of the dream. Yet how real it seemed!

What if each dreamer, instructed by the dissolution of that which seemed so substantial, would follow up this line of thinking through his so-called waking hours, willing to admit that the experiences of these hours, too, might prove to be but dreams! Truly, the visions of spiritual reality glimpsed by prophet and seer of Bible times would then become more and more often ours today.

To such a one the pillar of cloud arises, not to obscure his way, but to be his guide. The Red Sea presents to him, not an impassable barrier, but a point of experience where great deliverance awaits him. He presages forward through the wilderness with growing confidence that in divinely natural ways his needs will be supplied. He is conscious of dawning light, in which erstwhile terrifying phantoms of the sense-dream were wavering and dissolving. Even what those still enthralled by the dream would consider calamities are utilized by him to speed his waking. Fire, flood, bereavement, the failure of human plans, the deceitfulness of riches, malicious persecutions, teach the one who is a willing learner the worthlessness of false dreams of material possession and of mere personal friendship, and quicken his mental footsteps toward the apprehension of the imperishable realities themselves, which his dreams had hitherto obscured.

For no one need this awakening be deferred another hour. A moment's thought will show us that, whatever the present situation, it is based upon material belief. And in speaking of the belief that man is material, and consequently a sufferer from material conditions, Mrs. Eddy, the author of "Science and Health with Key to the

Scriptures," says (p. 493), "These propositions can only seem real and natural in illusion." On page 130, the following gentle words call one to revise hasty opinion with logic before deciding to dismiss the same arguments of Christian Science: "It is unwise to doubt if reality is in perfect harmony with God, divine Principle,—if Science, when understood and demonstrated, will destroy all discord,—since you admit that God is omnipotent; for from this premise it follows that good and its sweet concord have all-power."

"Good and its sweet concord have all-power"! How the yearning heart responds to this blessed assurance, while yet hardly daring to believe that it can be true! Why then, it cries, cannot the day-dream be proved a fallacy as readily as the night-dream? Why do I not awake when I so gladly would? Partly because so many are dreaming the same dream at the same time. There seems to be much corroborative evidence. In the sleeping dream one's mental excursion is along the line of one's own particular fancy. His awakening, alone, is sufficient to destroy the entire fabric of the dream. Whereas, in what we deem our waking hours, we, as it were, collaborate. Speaking in a general way, one's dream-sense of identity and environment coincides with that of his neighbors concerning him; and his dream of his neighbors is in the main identical with that of each concerning himself. This confirmation of one's own belief tends to establish his faith in it as being a veritable fact; and this in turn reacts upon and strengthens the general belief, however erroneous.

"Traditions, forms, and selfish aims Have dimmed the inner light; Have closely veiled the spirit-world And angels from our sight."

A sleeper may resist the process of waking because, under the mesmeric heaviness of sleep, he believes that what he prefers is more sleep. But let his waking proceed a very little farther, and he gladly renounces inertia and slumberous illusions, to enter upon the activities of a new day. So let us welcome Christian Science, the Science of Life, which is here to waken us to true living. "Awake thou that sleepest," cries Paul, "and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." What a trumpet-call to rise from material into spiritual thinking, up to the heights whence we gain a true perspective of our relation to God and man, and are ready to set about divinely appointed activities! Nothing less than reality can ever meet the heart's desire. Realizing this, the Psalmist said, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Playing the Game

By ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

HAL TRACEY sat in his dormitory room at the Winton School and thought over the whole situation, and the more he thought the darker the future became. He had been playing right forward on the school basketball team for three years, and now just before the most important game of the year, a new boy, Bob Daley, had come from another school, and in practice that evening had proved he was to be reckoned with as a forward for the position that Hal played.

Hal's thought went back to the afternoon practice. Coach Thomas had sent in Earle during the game with the second team in place of Daley, the other forward, but Daley was a star and Earle did not shine in Daley's place; then the coach took Hal out and gave Earle a chance at right forward. He watching from the sidelines, saw immediately that Earle was a better player than he, that the newcomer would make a great partner in the forward court for the swift, elusive Daley.

"It's tough just the way," Hal thought to himself, "after you've worked hard for three years. And it means the captaincy, too."

Hal did not feel badly about losing the captaincy so much, as far as he was concerned, but he knew how much his winning it would mean to his father, who in his school and college days had been a star and a captain in three sports.

"Well, that's all there is to it—I lose my place on the team, the chance of being elected captain for next year. I can't blame Coach Thomas if he plays Earle against Heddon School, for they've licked us for five years, and if we win it means the league 'championship,'" Hal thought as he sat despondent.

A Swift Pair of Forwards

The next afternoon practice confirmed Hal's fears. Earle and Daley made a wonderful pair, and even the first string guards found it more than they could do to stop the swift, dodging, pivoting forwards. Here and there, after practice, Hal caught bits of conversation that showed him the school was beginning to cheer up at the thought of the coming game.

Hal began to feel better that night, and a telegram from his father saying he was coming to the game did not make him feel happier. But there was nothing to be done about it, except to let his father come and see him sitting on the sidelines while a better man played in his place.

The final blow came when Coach Thomas called him into his office on Thursday afternoon. "Hal," the coach said in his quiet way, "you have worked hard for a position on the team, and because you are so intelligent and so logical, you are the logical man for captain next year; so I wish I could play you on Saturday. But Earle is a wonderful player, and with him in your place, I think we can win the game; and the whole squad has worked so faithfully to be ready for the game that I feel that I ought to play instead of you. How do you feel about it?"

Hal nodded. "I guess that is all there is to it."

"Of course, since Daley graduates in June, you are the logical man for

his place next year," the coach said comfortably.

"Next year," Hal said bitterly to himself, "but the Heddon game is the big race, and I am out of it!"

The next evening, as Hal was slowly going toward the dormitory, he was in his blackest mood. He went to his room and as he stood near the window glanced at his watch. It was a training rule, enforced strictly by Coach Thomas, that every player was to be in his room at 10 o'clock on the night before a game—and 10 o'clock meant 10 o'clock, not five minutes after.

Under the Campus Light

Hal glanced out the window. Under the campus light he saw Earle sauntering toward his dormitory—late! Hal opened his watch. It read eight minutes after 10. Earle had broken the rule. He would not play—

—if the coach knew. Recalling that his watch had been running poorly, Hal looked at his accurate room clock. It read 10 o'clock—and Earle was then in the dormitory.

He stood silent a moment, while a fierce, desperate resolve formed itself. According to his watch, Earle was late, and so he should be reported to the coach. Hal told himself that his clock might be wrong, hushing the little voice within him that told him he knew his room clock was true.

He carried out his plan the next morning. He reported to Coach Thomas what he had seen. The coach sent for Earle and told him the charge against him.

Earle's pleasant face grew troubled. "I thought I was in before 10 o'clock, sir, but I can't swear to it. I work in a café downtown three nights a week, and Friday is one of them. I thought it was making the dorm," but perhaps I didn't.

Hal's wild thought of joy that now he could play faded, just until he reached his room; then he faced himself and what he had done. It was a short sharp battle with something evil. He smashed it flat.

In Earle's Room

When he left the room, the whole world seemed brighter to him. He went directly to Earle's room, and told him straightforwardly what he had done.

"Hal, I know how you felt—and I almost had decided to break some rule so you could play, but I didn't want to be a hypocrite and the thing went along, and then the coach seemed to me so honest, too. I'm just plain sorry, and I hope we can play side by side next year," Earle said eagerly.

Hal smiled faintly. "I hope so. We'll see. Do the best you can tonight for Winton, and forgive me for this dirty trick!"

Earle's hand shot forward, and Hal's met it.

He went promptly to the coach and told him that his watch had been wrong, his clock right, that Earle had reached the dorm before 10 o'clock, and that Earle had told him so.

"As I came to your office, I saw you had posted the players for tonight with Bob's name dropped and the explanation that he had broken a training rule; so I want a chance to

tell the whole squad what a piker I have been!"

The coach sat back in silence, then he spoke gently: "Hal, I know this hit you hard, and knowing the way you've worked for three years I can't blame you. But you've fixed it up like a man, and there's no need to explain to the fellows. I'll simply say a mistake was made."

A Clean Slate

"It wasn't a mistake; it was a plain out and out lie; and I want to wipe the slate clean," Hal said earnestly.

The coach jumped up. "Hal, you've got the real stuff in you!" he said, his eyes shining. "You're right; it was a lie. I wanted to hear you say it. I'll hold the boys before the game."

So it came about that Coach Thomas told the squad to wait a moment before they went into the hall. Then Hal rose and told them the whole situation. It was a time of keen suffering for him, but it left him with a sense of contentment and peace; and when he finished with "Bob Earle has earned his right to play in my place, and I am mighty glad to see him there!" a faint, happy purr went through the group.

So it came about also that Hal sat all through the game on the sidelines, and saw the fast Heddon team start out as they always had with the speed and certainty that had won them so many games on the Winton floor; then slowly the elusive, shadowy figure of Earle began to dominate the floor and from his skilled hand the ball shot into the basket and the score grew to a tie.

Then on into the second half the teams battled. Hal saw the Daley star as he was, had given up all thought of personal glory, and was with all his skill "feeding" the ball to Earle, making himself merely a link in the chain of passers that led to Earle, and Earle responded.

Twice the Heddon coach shifted his guards in the hope of covering the darting forward, and the skilled Heddon team of veterans played its best, but with Earle's aid the Winton team kept a bare few points ahead; and when the referee's whistle ended the game, Winton had won its first league championship.

After the Game

After joining in the cheering and the congratulations, Hal went with his father to the "dorm," and he told him why he had not played, told him of his attempt to keep Earle from the game, and what he had done to make redress.

His father listened in silence, and Hal wondered just what he thought.

"Hal, you won a victory over yourself, and that is the hardest feat in the world to play—the game, a man or a boy plays to keep his name and his honor clean. It is worth coming all these miles to learn you won it even if it is."

The noise of feet pounding down the corridor, and the tumult of voices interrupted him. The door was banged open, and a smiling, joyful crowd pushed their way in, Daley in the lead.

"Hal," Daley began, "we held a team election after the game, and you were elected captain. I have the honor to 'cut out the Irish story'!"

"Cut out the Irish story," Chief Steadman, one of the team, shouted in his big voice back in the crowd: "Just tell him!"

"All right, then," Daley said, grinning at his happy Irish grin. "Hal, you've earned a next year 'Shake!'"

A thunderclap in the room could not have startled Hal more, but before he could rally he was shaking hands and saying something—he did not know what.

In the end, out of the confusion, memories remained with him: his father's calm, smiling face, and the brief, simple words of Coach Thomas:

"Leadership is two-thirds character—and Hal, you met the test. We believe in you."

Hidden Rivers

Each of the following sentences contains the name of one of the principal rivers of Europe, in most cases one with the capital of a country upon it. The letters spelling the river are in their correct order.

1. The fudge! Yes, we all helped to make it, I, Bertha and Ella.

2. Send me that umbrella please. I need it in this rain.

3. Hi! Peter, Hi! Need you go so fast? Stop! I want you.

4. The boy never failed to make a good score at cricket.

5. Ethel, be careful how you carry those cups and saucers.

6. Baby, let wee doggie eat his dinner in peace.

7. The ballist—eyeglass and all—appeared at the front door.

8. Ridolph's boat is magenta. Gustavus is green and mine is blue.

9. The cat jumped down and broke four money jars.

10. Do not forget to give Ruth a message from me.

In the middle of the eighteenth century there were no regular architects in the colonies but this fact did not deter Jefferson in the least. He drew his own plans and designed his own house, with a plan that makes them more than interesting today, where they are preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Monticello was so large and Jefferson himself was away from home so much of the time that his house was not actually completed until his first term as President, many years later.

Although Jefferson's law practice was profitable and continued to grow larger all the time, he soon abandoned it and turned his attention to public service. He held various positions of minor importance until he entered the Continental Congress at Philadelphia in 1775, traveling at almost 250 miles every time he went to that city. His ability was so remarkable that he advanced almost by leaps and bounds and the following year he had become the author of the great Declaration of Independence. After this he returned to Virginia and again entered the Legislature where he felt that his services were more needed than they were anywhere else.

Jefferson was deeply interested in

Real Children of Many Lands



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Thomas Jefferson — A Great American

ABOUT 100 years ago Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest of Americans, was living at his beautiful home at Monticello, Va. Forty-one years of his life were devoted to the service of his country, and we are deeply indebted to him for many of its rapid growth and independence.

Jefferson was born at Shadwell, in Albemarle County, Va., one of the foothills of the famous Blue Ridge Mountains, in the year 1743. His father was Peter Jefferson, of Welsh extraction, a man active in public affairs. His mother was a Randolph, of an old southern family and Thomas was the oldest son in a large family of children.

Thomas was sent to school in a neighboring county and later to another one more than forty miles away, the same school to which Madison and Monroe, also went some years later. He was brought up to love to be out of doors and, under his father's direction, he soon learned the art of fishing and hunt as well as any boy in the county.

When Thomas was 14 he began to think of going to college. There were only two places to choose from at that time, Harvard and the College of William and Mary, and as the latter was located in his own State, the young Virginian went forth on his way back to Williamsburg, where he began his college career.

In College

Jefferson was an apt scholar and particularly distinguished himself in languages, sciences, and mathematics. He was highly popular with his classmates and was in constant demand in many ways. Besides his natural accomplishments of dancing, riding, and conversation, he sang and played the violin.

After leaving college Jefferson took up the study of law and devoted his attention to it for the next few years, in order to help in the support of his mother and younger brothers and sisters. After seven years of practicing this profession he more than doubled his estate, and was able to buy the mountain near which he was born. At this time the whole business was a vast forest, and he proceeded to clear a space on the top of it, on which he built a home for himself. He made the bricks and cut the wood for it himself and he called the place Monticello, which is an Italian word meaning Little Mountain.

In 1796 Jefferson was elected Vice-President. He was given this honor because he received the next to largest number of votes for President; John Adams receiving the largest. This was according to the custom of the time. After four years he succeeded Adams and became the third President of the United States, holding his office for eight years.

As President of the United States Jefferson showed the same simplicity in his habits and manner of living that he had always shown at Monticello. He dressed plainly; he walked where others rode, or rode horseback instead of driving about in a coach; and four; he did his own marketing.

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Current Events

America and the World Court

YOU will remember that the United States, after a considerable struggle with itself, decided to join the World Court. But on making application it added certain reservations, or conditions. A World Court Conference has been meeting in Geneva this month. It has examined and discussed the American reservations, and has now made its report.

It was the fifth reservation that was the stumbling block. This reservation declares that the Court "shall not, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has, or claims an interest." It was felt that the United States seemed to be asking for a privileged position, and that arbitration by the United States, desiring to appeal to the Court might be held up because the United States claimed an interest. It appeared, too, that the United States had no right to claim such a position since she was not taking any of the responsibilities belonging to the Council of the League for carrying out a decision of the Court.

The American reservations aimed at giving the United States the privileges held by members of the Council of the League. These the Conference opinion has prepared to do, but it is not prepared to go farther. The fifth reservation was possibly based on a misunderstanding. The Conference report denies the supposition on which it appears to rest, namely, that a request for an advisory opinion by the Council or Assembly requires a unanimous vote. The question of whether a unanimous or majority vote is necessary has not yet been decided, but whichever way the decision goes, the United States will have the same rights as other members of the League Council.

A Tale of Carolina

"We want mercy; we want help; we want anything you can give us," Meade and Bob Anderson were speaking. They had come down from their lonely home in the mountains of North Carolina, eager at last to break down the barriers which have so long separated them from the outside world.

Anderson's Cove, the home of the "Black Andersons" as they are called, has long been notorious for the lawless character of its inhabitants.

Something to Make

Macaroni Beads

Take some sticks of rather fine macaroni, and using a penknife, carefully cut them into lengths one-quarter of an inch long. This is

rather a difficult task, as the macaroni is apt to split, but it may be overcome by laying the edge of the penknife on the macaroni and rolling it while you cut.

Now take some water-color paints, and paint a design on each bead, using different colors. One may have stripes lengthways, with spots in between; another may have half one color and half another, and so on. Vary the hues as much as possible, and introduce plenty of brilliant coloring. Thread these beads on strong waxed thread, and you will mystify your friends when you ask them to guess what they are made of.

Flashlight Tag

For this amusing game, each player is provided with a small flashlight, and the entire floor is given over to the game. The flashlight is thrown open and lights extinguished.

One person is chosen to be "it." He calls the name of one of the other players, for example, "Mary Smith." Mary Smith flashes her light just once, and then runs to another part of the room to escape detection. The person who is "it" must find and touch her, while she flashes her light for a moment, at intervals, to help him in the chase. When touched, she becomes "it."

Key to Waddles' Puzzle published Sept. 23: Arkansas.

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MADRID PACT FOR NEUTRALITY

European Press Avers It Conflicts With Covenant of League of Nations

ROME (Special Correspondence).—The alliances, treaties and other similar international engagements which used to be contracted by individual powers during the pre-war period have now been substituted by pacts of friendship and treaties of arbitration, and while the former were kept strictly secret and were generally regarded as diplomatic instruments of war, the new treaties are nowadays published in their full text and duly registered with the Secretariat of the League of Nations. The treaty of friendship, conciliation and arbitration between Italy and Spain, officially known as the Pact of Madrid, signed in the Spanish capital on Aug. 7, 1926, by Don José Anguiano, the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Marchese Rianchoy, Ambassador of Italy in Madrid, is no exception to the rule, and its terms have now been made public.

This pact, which is perhaps the most important of the international treaties concluded by Italy in recent times, consists of a preamble and 15 clauses. It should be pointed out that in recent years two types of treaty have become prominent—one, the Treaty of Locarno, and the other, the treaty between Spain and Switzerland. While the former intrusts the solution of conflicts to the Council of the League of Nations, and the settlement of questions of a judicial character to the Permanent Tribunal at The Hague, the latter establishes a commission of conciliation to which all difficulties not settled through the usual diplomatic channels within a reasonable period are referred. In case this commission fails in giving an award the dispute is then referred to the Judicial Court at The Hague.

The Pact of Madrid
The signatories of the pact of Madrid bind themselves to submit differences not resolved within a reasonable time by ordinary diplomatic means, first to a conciliation commission, or if that fails, to the Hague Tribunal, or some other arbitrator. The conciliation commission, which will be formed six months after ratification, will consist of five members, each government freely choosing one representative, and the remaining three to be chosen by mutual agreement, on condition, however, that they may be foreigners, who are in no way connected with either Spain or Italy and who do not reside in those countries. It should be noted that "all disputes, whatever their nature (political, economic or otherwise) which arise between Italy and Spain will be submitted to this permanent conciliation commission for arbitration, and in this respect, the pact of Madrid is the most complete and compulsory arbitration treaty that has yet been concluded by two sovereign states."

The most important provision of the treaty is contained in Article III, which reads: "If one of the contracting parties, in spite of its pacific attitude, be attacked by a third power or various powers, the other contracting party will observe neutrality during the whole duration of the conflict."

Pledge of Neutrality
Objections against this clause have been raised in the European press on the ground that it conflicts with the Covenant of the League of Nations. The question that has been put is: In the event that either Spain or Italy is attacked by a third power, how can this mutual pledge of neutrality be compatible with their obligations as members of the League, and to take the part of the attacked power? Should Article XVI of the Covenant, on the precedent of the Italo-Spanish Treaty, be interpreted as imposing only neutrality on the member states of the League, and not the obligation of mutual assistance, as was hitherto understood?

The explanation given by the Italian press on this particular aspect of the Treaty is not convincing; on the contrary, the Fascist press, in its comments, laid stress on the fact that the real importance of the Treaty consisted in that it was "outside the sphere of Geneva." It should be observed that this neutrality clause was proposed by Italy, and in a further confirmation of the Italian confidence which Italy has in the League of Nations.

A Ten-Year Pact
The Pact of Madrid will be in force for 10 years, and, provided it is not denounced by either party during the last six months of that period, it will be automatically renewed for periods of five years to the end of any of which it may be denounced.

This is not the first time that an entente has been established between the two Latin countries, and it is interesting to recall the secret agreement which was concluded between Italy and Spain on May 4, 1887, and renewed in May, 1891. It was a political agreement of great importance for the situation in the Mediterranean. The situation, however, entirely changed later, when the German menace brought about the Anglo-French Entente, to which both Italy and Spain have acceded. Thus at the beginning of the century the secret Italo-Spanish agreement had no further raison d'être, and it became a dead letter.

Causes of Rapprochement
The rapprochement between Rome and Madrid has doubtless been prompted by certain common ideas which between the present dominant regimes in both countries; but the greatest significance of this rapprochement seems to lie in two points. The first is the "expansion" which crops up in all signor Mussolini's speeches, and which has been rather unnecessarily taken to mean the actual reconquest by the new Rome of the strategic points of the Mediterranean basin. It is really more a question of dignity than anything else, however, unless to deny that the Italo-Spanish rapprochement has not raised apprehension in France, since France is a Mediterranean power, and Italy and Spain, a Mediterranean power which left her out

can hardly be conceived for her benefit. It would perhaps be better to consider the Pact of Madrid as Italy's answer to France's policy of disregard of Italy's claims in certain sectors of northern and eastern Africa. On the other hand, an entente with Spain is the best way to assert Italian concern in the western Mediterranean, for Spain can never be a competitor and France always must be.

Secondly, there is the community of interest of the two countries which supply so vast a proportion of the population of the New World. How to dispose of the surplus population of Italy is the ceaseless occupation of Italian statesmen. The day may be still far off when the Spanish-American republics rejoin their mother country in some kind of a league, but no one who has watched their co-operation in the League of Nations can pretend that the idea is only a vague dream. Friendship with Spain may mean anything to Italy in Latin America.



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EASTON LODGE AS LABOR COLLEGE

**Opinion on Suitability Is
Divided in London Trade
Union Congress**

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Many conjectures have been hazarded since the Trade-Union Congress, as to what the attitude of the future general council is likely to be with regard to the use of force by the Easton Lodge. The whole subject of education will come under the survey of a somewhat divided opinion, but in any case Labor will have to show whether it was sincere in accepting Lady Warwick's offer of Easton Lodge (as the chairman reminded the congress) to fulfill its purpose of an educational institution.

The question of endowing such a large venture at the present moment is of course, a difficult one when the funds of unions have been so depleted, and a problem of equal weight is found in the fact that there is a considerable difference of opinion as to what type of training is the best for those who would avail themselves of a college of the kind. It was made abundantly clear at the congress that Easton Lodge did not meet with the approval of various speakers. Jack Jones, for instance, said that he preferred the German plan of having universities in the heart of the working-class centers. He would like a university in West Ham, because he wanted education to be a matter of experience and knowledge of the people. He had no room for Oxford or Cambridge.

But many at the conference were of a quite different opinion and speakers in favor of Easton pointed out that officials of the unions must be able to specialize and get accurate knowledge of the subjects they had to deal with. Indeed one critic went so far as to say that trade unionists had suffered from their own misdirected efforts to educate themselves.

Recent utterances have shown that there are many who deplore the idea of any sort of segregation in education, believing that the contact between all sorts of differing views and opinions is an education in itself. While many would prefer to see an enlargement of opportunities to enable more students to go to the already existing provincial colleges rather than to be part of a "definitely Labor college," it has been pointed out often that the recent workingmen's colleges, like Fircroft or Holyoke, make smaller demands upon the resources of students than appear to be necessary at colleges where others among the students are in a position to spend considerably larger sums of the amenities of life. It is such personal financial considerations as these that seem to show the need for a Labor college.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to a

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Catonsville 333
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whole-hearted general support of the joint Labor college is the difference of opinion as to whether education carried upon some definite basis, as is the case of the London Labor college, which is frankly out to inculcate the doctrine of Karl Marx, is education in the best and widest meaning of the word or whether the true object of education is to help men and women to think for themselves rather than accept ready-made conclusions. It is said that the existing general opinion was rather hazy, finding a way to reconcile these conflicting points of view when the congress threw back their proposal to raise the money for Easton Lodge for further consideration.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The United States faces an election in which a new House of Representatives and one-third of the members of the Senate are to be chosen.

Concerning Election Issues

For a long time past the politicians have been supposed to be astutely preparing the issues to be determined in this contest. Whenever a man in Congress made a speech emphasizing some controverted point of governmental policy he was said to be formulating an issue for the campaign. Newspapers have been steadily discussing what issues are to be determined. But now and then somebody arises to remark that so great has become party disintegration that there are no real issues upon which the parties as a whole could divide. There is no one point of governmental policy upon which the Democratic Party is a unit, or the Republican Party is a unit, or upon which either party can confront the other with the statement that in the event of victory that particular issue is going to be settled. This is true of the tariff, which divides the Republican Party into eastern and western factions. It is true of prohibition, which divides the Democratic Party into urban and rural factions. If parties are to be judged by the issues which they are able to maintain harmoniously and without internal dissension, then the political parties of the United States are indeed in a perilous condition.

In Massachusetts the Democratic candidates for Governor and for United States Senator proclaim that prohibition is the vital issue. Their platform condemns it, although the Democrats of neighboring New Hampshire applaud it. The Republican candidates proffer prosperity and the approval of the Coolidge Administration as the matters upon which they desire an expression of public sentiment. In New York both parties in their platforms decry prohibition with varying forms of repudiation, and ask that the voters of the State shall express their views through the medium of a referendum. But the Democrats are anxious to press the prohibition issue, while the Republicans do all they see possible to suppress it, save in so far as they nominated a well-known wet for United States Senator. In the Empire State as in Massachusetts, prosperity and Coolidge are the points upon which the Republican Party bases its claim to further continuance in office. In Illinois the Democrats are eager to fight prohibition. The Republicans have nominated a dry for Senator, but in their platform give cold comfort to the foes of liquor. There, as in New York and in Massachusetts, the results of the election will only remotely indicate public sentiment upon any specific question of national policy. The local issue of corrupt use of money in the primaries dominates there, as in Pennsylvania.

It is unfortunate that in federal elections, especially, it seems impossible to line the parties up on some concrete point of divergence. There never has been an election within the memory of man in which a truly definite verdict was rendered upon any specific point. Even the defeat of Bryan in '96 could not be regarded as an emphatic repudiation of the free silver theory, for its Republican antagonists attacked along many other lines than that of silver. There has never been an out-and-out contest on the tariff question, and Cleveland's success in 1884, though hailed as a tariff victory, was notoriously due to the split in the Republican Party, not growing out of conflicting votes on tariff at all. The fact of the matter is that, politics having become a profession, those who pursue it subordinate everything to the desire for immediate victory. If to straddle or avoid an issue seems to promise more in the way of vote getting, it will never be frankly met. It may be doubted whether the prohibition question, so widely adopted in the United States, could be made a single issue in a national election. Probably never again will there be an opportunity to pass upon it so definitely as when it was recommended to the states by Congress, and ratified by the vote of virtually every state in the Union.

Unquestionably there will be those ready to attribute some ulterior motive to Henry Ford's establishment of a five-day week in his factories. It will be said that the demand for his cars is slackening and that he has adopted this device to reduce production without an actual shut-down. Indeed, figures show that the Ford car is meeting heavy competition in its peculiar field and does not today occupy so large a proportion of that field as it did two years ago.

There are rumors that "Henry has something up his sleeve." Recently figures have been published showing that his free bank deposits exceed \$350,000,000 and that he is adding to them at the rate of a million a day. Heretofore it has been his policy to put money back into his business as fast as it accumulated. Why this change of attitude? asks the business world. And has the shortening of the work-week, which for a time, at any rate, means a decrease of about 15 per cent in the weekly pay roll, any relation to it? In brief, does Mr. Ford foresee a period of stress, and is he reducing expenses and rolling up a campaign fund to meet it?

Nobody but the man most concerned can answer, and probably he won't. On certain subjects he is the most communicative of men, and his two books are of inestimable advantage in influencing rightly those who have to deal with great problems of labor and the organization of industry. But when a future policy is under consideration, he wisely refrains from revealing it to the world.

But even if there be some concealed purpose back of this reduction of the working week to five days, the plan itself promises well for labor in future. Mr. Ford says that he believes that the daily product of labor will be so enhanced that workmen will soon be getting the same pay for the five days that they formerly received for six. This has been the result

that has uniformly followed the reduction of the hours of labor in a day, and it is logical to assume that it would attend the reasonable reduction of the number of working days in the week. Tired labor is never efficient labor. This fact has been widely recognized in the United States where the eight-hour day is the rule. Statistics have shown that reduction from a twelve-hour day to a ten-hour day has resulted in an actual increase of production, which was not sacrificed by a further reduction to eight hours.

The outcome of Henry Ford's action will be observed with interest. The feeling is growing that the work of the world can be done in far fewer hours than are now devoted to it. The United States has already proved that highly paid labor is the cheapest labor when measured by the volume of product. Perhaps the next step will be the demonstration of the economy of a working week of five days only.

No legal evasion or circumlocution appears in the Teapot Dome decision of Judge William S. Kenyon and his associates of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is refreshing to read in a court decision such an expression of scorn for evil-doers as this: "A trail of deceit, falsehood, subterfuge, bad faith and corruption, at times indistinct but nevertheless discernible, runs through the transaction incident to and surrounding the making of this lease." The decision, concurred in by the three judges sitting, reverses and remands that rendered by the District Court at Cheyenne, Wyo., in June, 1925. By it the lower court is instructed to enjoin the Mammoth Oil Company, controlled by Harry F. Sinclair and his associates, from trespassing on the lands the title to which has been in question, and to direct an accounting for all oil and other petroleum products taken therefrom during the tenure of the lease.

In the natural course of events an appeal will be taken by the defendants to the United States Supreme Court. Those who have once embarked upon an undertaking such as that under inquiry seldom yield and concede their defeat until the last possible recourse has been exhausted. Possibly the inducement to seek a reversal in the present case is even greater than any consideration of the loss of possible pecuniary advantage which the defendants sought to gain. The adverse decision is based upon the grounds that the lease was obtained by Mr. Sinclair from Albert B. Fall while the latter was Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Cabinet. While it absolves from blame all other officials of the Government who were, either directly or indirectly, concerned in the transaction, it does not exonerate Mr. Fall. It is the opinion of the court "that Secretary Fall, as to this matter (the release and leasing of naval reserve lands), dominated Secretary Denby, Admiral Robison, and other government officials, and virtually controlled the action of the Navy Department as to the leasing of Teapot Dome, is a conclusion difficult to escape under this record."

No one with any remaining desire to retain that public confidence and respect which resulted in his elevation to positions of trust and which placed him in virtual control of vast resources which he was supposed to hold in trust for all the people of the Nation, will surrender the chance of even a technical vindication by voluntarily abandoning a struggle in which there remains even a remote prospect of victory. It has been insisted that the actual value of the property in controversy is not as great as the agents of the Government have claimed. But that question is not in issue. The important consideration is that the decision, if it is finally sustained, will put the brand of disapproval upon practices which have resulted disastrously in the past to the interests of the people of the United States.

The orderly disposal of this civil proceeding would seem to strengthen the hands of the Government prosecutors who have undertaken the task of bringing those who have been penalized, and their alleged co-conspirators, to the bar of justice. The score is not settled by the forced surrender of the property which it is held they sought to appropriate unlawfully.

Perhaps many impatient observers and critics of the American method of procedure who become impatient because of what they claim to be the law's delays will find that the processes of justice are never actually inadequate or its methods really tardy or ineffective. Those who set about it to circumvent the law, especially if they are the possessors of great wealth or are in positions of trust or authority, proceed with cunning deliberation. Their trail is not easily followed by prosecutors and courts bound by the very technicalities which the suspected offenders have taken care to invoke for their own protection. Often the layman, guided by circumstantial evidence, reaches the right answer much in advance of the courts. In the present case, the court finds this trail plainly marked. This being established, the final action should be easily forecast.

One of the most important subjects for discussion at the forthcoming imperial conference of the self-governing British possessions will be that of preferential tariff legislation, designed to promote trade within the Empire.

During the last thirty years, various proposals, ranging all the way from free trade between all areas under the British flag to reciprocal reductions of tariff rates, have occupied the attention of the home and colonial governments. Canada and Australia have led in adopting preferential duties on imports from Great Britain, with the result that the export trade from the motherland has benefited. At the same time the Australian and Canadian peoples have been able to buy many articles at lower prices than would obtain if the full customs tax were levied on British products.

Some objection is reported from Australia to a continuance of the present tariff status, on the alleged ground that the preferential duties

practically make a gift to Great Britain of \$40,000,000 annually, representing the difference between the low rates on British goods and the higher taxes imposed upon articles imported from other nations. Australian Premier Bruce has announced his intention to move for a change in the existing British tariff policy, under which duties would be levied on foreign foodstuffs and "agricultural raw materials," and that in conjunction with such duties there should be preferential rates for Empire products. Whether British public sentiment will incline toward what would appear as likely to increase the cost of imported food is doubtful, since any addition to the price of foodstuffs must necessarily fall upon the many millions of industrial workers, who complain now that present wage scales afford them only a bare living.

There have also been protests from some Canadian manufacturers against the tariff preference, as they claim that their industries cannot compete with the cheaper goods produced in Great Britain. Much was made of this contention in the recent Canadian election campaign, but the success at the polls of what may fairly be termed the moderate-tariff party will probably prevent any attempt to increase the tariff rates on British goods.

The ideal condition of free exchange of products of the Empire within its boundaries is doubtless a counsel of perfection that is not now practicable, but it is the goal toward which many of the statesmen of the dominions believe that events are steadily moving, despite the temporary revival of trade-restriction policies that were among the aftermath of the World War.

The Rocky Mountain News, published in Denver, Colo., recently featured an editorial under the caption, "Son of Adam." It told of a young man of Peoria, Ill., who not long since was responsible for wide publicity being given to statements claiming that "the coed has demoralized education," and who made charges that drinking and immorality were rife among his former fellow students. This paper deplored such charges, asking upon what ground this young man assumed capacity to compare college conditions today with those of an earlier generation, and adding:

Certainly, whatever his knowledge of things as they exist, he can have no first-hand acquaintance with things as they were. If he were relying upon the traditions of his elders, upon what they have seen fit to tell him of their own experiences in the days before the coed appeared on the campus, it is just possible he has been given an expurgated account.

It appears further that when asked for proof of the correctness of his statements—his charges having been challenged when they found their way to the first page of certain metropolitan dailies—this young man expressed surprise, and is quoted as saying that his assertions "need no proof." And thus, it appears, he would have the matter stand.

That the charges are untrue cannot be too strongly emphasized. There is a certain class of thought in America today which is trying to make it appear not only that prohibition is not a success, but also that it is producing all sorts of abuses far beyond anything that was known a decade or so ago. That is the propaganda behind all such charges as those to which reference is made in the editorial in question. Of course, there are isolated instances of moral laxity in the schools and universities of America. But so there are, unfortunately, among any group of individuals reaching into the thousands. But that there is any greater laxity there than elsewhere is an unfounded misstatement. And the attempt to place the responsibility for such alleged immorality upon the shoulders of the women members of the student bodies is a gross injustice.

It is only necessary to get in touch with the average member of the student body of any of the great educational institutions of America to appreciate fully that there has been no lowering of standard below what it was in the first decade of the twentieth century and before that. The article before quoted sums up the situation thus:

That there is no wrongdoing in our big institutions of learning; that, among thousands of students, they harbor none who are lacking in moral restraint, is, of course, absurd to suppose. But, short of proof which Mr. deems unnecessary, we find it wholly unbelievable that wrongdoing is the rule and decency the exception.

Editorial Notes

Common opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, America, it appears, is not really a cheese-eating country! And this despite the fact that more cheese is finding its way yearly in that country to the general consumer. In 1918, for instance, Americans were eating little more than three and one-half pounds of cheese annually per capita, where in 1925 the average had been raised to four and one-half pounds. But the latest available figures from various European countries show that England three or four years ago was eating nine and one-half pounds, Denmark thirteen pounds and France fourteen pounds, while in Holland the consumption was still greater. And still more, Switzerland, in spite of the quantity of cheese she exports, keeps enough at home to supply an average of twenty-three pounds a year for each of her citizens. It almost looks as if America wasn't in the running at all.

It must have been an impressive ceremony which those present will long remember, when a service, was held not long since at Cape Helle, memorable during the war by 274 British pilgrims, assisted by 150 bluejackets and marines from a British destroyer. "Ten thousand times ten thousand" was the opening hymn, and the service ended with the "Last Post," one minute silence, "Reveille," and "God Save the King." The sight of the cliffs recounted by the war memorial are said to have recalled memories of the bitter fighting of 1915, for the beaches are still strewn with war litter, and the hulls of a sunk battleship and a liner still project above water. It is not hoping too much, however, that those memories will soon be so completely healed that they will in very deed be nothing but a shadow of the past.

"Ask the Librarian"

THE popular and conventional opinion regarding a reference librarian is that she is always hunting up the abstruse, the complex, the obscure, or the extremely erudite. In her efforts to satisfy a varied clientele, she is credited with traveling far and wide in the realm of learning.

One hour she is delving into Egyptology for a professor; the next she must hunt up the "Message to Garcia" for a soldier. She may be asked to define mumpsimus for a journalist, and five minutes later be asked to locate "Yap" for a high school boy. One might infer from all this that a librarian's work is altogether serious; but, on the contrary, it often leads her into the realm of the humorous.

I have had my share of lighter questions, and have managed to keep my countenance as a general rule, but I must confess that I lost my poise when a man walked up to my desk one day and asked me "How many feathers are there on a hen?" In fact, I did laugh outright. I thought he must be joking! But no, he did actually want to know how many feathers on a barnyard biddie!

When I relayed the inquiry to my co-workers, the dignity of the institution went to the winds. Those questioned laughed, they scoffed, they ridiculed! Was I really going to put in my time trying to find the answer to such a question? Did I expect to find an answer? Well, the question had been asked: How many feathers on a hen, forsooth! On the basis that there must be an answer somewhere, and in spite of the jeers of my mates, I started on the search.

I consulted poultry journals, and agricultural encyclopedias, and barnyard statistics, and government documents: The last-named source caused my hopes to run high, for the Government has counted hummingbirds' tongues, and the number of ants a robin eats per month, and how many miles of "underground" a mole needs to circulate in, and how many pounds of cotton a boll weevil can consume; but alas, it did not appear to have counted the number of feathers on a hen!

I dug and I delved, I questioned and I queried, and finally decided that the library, with all its vast store of knowledge, useful and otherwise, was unable to give me the answer to this question. My courage, like that of Bob Acres, was oozing out at my finger ends. O dear me! Has anybody ever counted the feathers on a hen? Won't somebody please count the feathers on a hen! The man who was the cause of all this called frequently, and showed no signs of losing interest in the subject. It became evident that somebody must count the feathers on a hen!

An idea came to me. I have a friend who has a goodly showing of Plymouth Rocks. The friend also has a son—a boy with ambitions—and I offered him a dollar if he would count the feathers on the next hen his mother dressed for the family table. His mother remarked that the boy would earn his dollar! Nothing daunted, he agreed to the bargain.

A promise is one thing, however, and performance another. When he attempted his mathematical effort, his troubles began. Mother refused to allow him to count feathers within the orderly precincts of the house. Experience had taught her that feathers are as permeating and penetrating as the odor of cabbage—even more so.

for the latter can be dissipated by a rightly directed draft; but feathers have a way of lingering in the atmosphere, of clinging to the environment, as it were, that is not conducive to peace and comfort! So the boy was driven forth to the rear garden.

Twice a nice breezy place—ideal for counting feathers if one were agile, Argus-eyed, had as many arms and legs as a centipede and likewise its speed; for, like the waters of Lodore, those feathers were—

Rising and leaping,
Sinking and creeping,
Eddying and whisking,
Sporting and frisking,
Turning and twisting,
Around and around.

They were wafted east, they were blown west, they took a flyer south. Their chief aim seemed to be to express their joy unconfined. It was evident they had no intention of being counted. The boy—bless him!—threw up his hands in anguish and disgust! Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the neighbors kept their windows shut for several days!

The situation looked hopeless, the man was insistent, and I began to have qualms that I might actually have to count the feathers on some hen myself! However, at the darkest moment, to my joy a little advertising pamphlet came to me, a pamphlet published by a big stockyard, which gave the desired information: 8000 feathers on the average hen, or 5 per cent of the hen's weight! Eureka! Excelsior!

Now why on earth should anybody want to know how many feathers on a hen? I ventured to ask my man. Verily, he made me feel my ignorance! Why, if a man buys hens "on the hoof" and in earload lots, it is interesting to know what percentage is feathers and what part flesh. If one is dealing in hens by the dozen, a few feathers more or less mean little; but if you are dealing in hens by the thousand, the feathers are quite an item, and in quantities have a value and a trade all their own! In fact, he built up quite a romance in feathers, likewise quite a fortune as he talked!

After he departed, my thought reverted to the counting of those feathers. It said, "8000 feathers on the average hen." Average! How many hens took part in the count? Think of counting 8000 feathers on perhaps 8000 hens! What an appalling task! Did they use an adding machine or a tally register? Did it take two hours or two days? And was the counter dressed in rubber, with a "gas mask," and in an hermetically sealed room? Of course, these are mere details, but if feathers are really important enough to be counted by a million-dollar concern, the details cannot be laughed at! In fact, "trifles light as air" and scarce worth the flip of an eyelash to one person, may be meat and drink for another.

Well, "All's well that ends well," and this experience might be said to add another feather to the librarian's cap. Furthermore, I shall not be surprised nor disturbed now if someone walks in one of these days and asks me how many bristles there are on a pig! G. L. M.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

LONDON.
AN INTERESTING point has arisen here in connection with a taxicab driver who was summoned to court for using a licensed hackney carriage—his own taxicab—for an unlawful purpose, to wit, taking his wife out for a drive in the parks. The driver protested, but the law was adamant. "That vehicle," it said, "is not a motorcar. It is a hackney carriage. If your wife uses it, she must pay the legal fare; and if she doesn't, you will be fined." Whereupon the driver answered triumphantly: "She did pay," and the magistrate dismissed the case. And now Londoners are asking this conundrum: If a taxicab driver makes his wife a present of ten shillings and gets it back from her for the hire of his car, which of them has actually paid for the gasoline?

London's five big banks are to have a competitor in a new venture which opens in Lombard Street next month under the name of The Anglo-International Bank. It is the result of fusion between the Anglo-Austrian Bank and the British Trade Corporation, concerns with distinguished records in the financing of industry in postwar Europe. The bank starts with £2,000,000 share capital, of which £600,000 is new, the last-named amount in £1 shares having been underwritten at the substantial premium of £400,000, which is to be carried to reserve.

Prison reformers held in grateful remembrance recently the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Howard, philanthropist and meteorologist, who accomplished so much in the amelioration of the condition of English prisoners more than a century and a half ago. Howard in 1773 became high sheriff of Bedford, and, possessed of great inequity as well as benevolence, he not only attended court trials, but inspected the goals, and found the latter shockingly defective. The keepers and their assistants depended for their livelihood upon fees from prisoners. Thus many impoverished persons, acquitted by juries, others who had not been indicted for any crime and still others detained for months although their prosecutors failed to appear, were deprived of their liberty because they could not pay the fees demanded by the gaolers. Howard, after a public crusade, changed this system, and in 1774 received the thanks of the House of Commons for his "humanity and zeal" in exposing abuses. Few important prisons in Europe escaped his vigilant eye, and in books he published he gave England and other countries the benefit of his researches into more humane treatment of prison inmates by useful labor, profit sharing, education and separate and better ventilated cells. Howard's career as a pioneer reformer covered a period of only sixteen years, but in that time he did much to improve the prisons, not only of the British Isles but of Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Russia.

Hyde Park is at last free from racing tipsters, and citizens who now go there may listen to the "silver-tongued" or otherwise equipped prators who air their views in the park, without being assailed with "exclusive and infallible" information as to winners in coming horse races. Some time ago a tipster discovered that there was no police rule barring him from the park. He secured a rostrum and competed with the Socialists, anti-Socialists, prohibitionists and anti-drys, gospel teachers and free-thinkers, for a share of the attention of the crowd. Other tipsters followed suit, and the nuisance at last became so intolerable that the police took action and banned them.

Barbet Fair, the most famous horse fair in the world and one of the largest, oldest and jolliest of England, has just been held. To see this fair is to see the enactment of a chapter from a Wessex novel, and a ritual of business and entertainment that has altered in centuries. Although only ten miles from London, Barbet retains its rustic and primitive character, however, which once lasted for weeks, dwindled until a few days suffice for the bargaining that since time immemorial has been the technique of horse and cattle trading.

A curious, but thoroughly understandable, described by the well-known London correspondent Manchester Guardian. He says that while he was in the rain under Ludgate Hill Bridge, a man hobbled up and asked for a penny or two, not unusual, but on the correspondent inquiry

beggar didn't live in the country, where his pension of ten shillings a week would have helped him more, the reply was: "I should be miserable there without the refinements of London life." When questioned further, he said, quite cheerily, that he enjoyed the music in the parks, that he had the run of the public libraries, and that he was very fond of the British Museum. The incident is reminiscent of an elderly couple who once protested at being removed to the country from a Shorehedge almshouse. They insisted they liked London and didn't want to be kept awake by nightingales, the husband adding that the sound he liked best was the clip-clop, clip-clop of the horses and the jingling bells of the hansom cabs.

Sayings of the week:

England is England, because things are, less frequently fought out to the bitter end here than in other parts of the world, and because people do not force their views to extremes.—Winston Churchill.

The greatest handicap today is the gross maladministration and inept leadership of that necessary and valuable institution, the trade union.—Sir Burton Chadwick.

England is not a paradise; but it is still, judged by all reasonable tests, the best-governed, the happiest and the most prosperous country in Europe.—A. G. Gardiner.

In my view, the business of government is to promote a condition of things in which the individual can function to the best advantage.—Sir Ernest Benn.

There is not very much the matter with the man who has learned to laugh at himself.—R. D. Holmes.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Scotsman's Tribute to America

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
As a courier of the largest shipping and touring agents in the world, it has been my privilege to conduct American ladies and gentlemen on tour in Britain.

This season I have been engaged in Scotland on the Edinburgh and Melrose itinerary, and the other day an American lady showed me a cutting from an American newspaper, forwarded by her mother, which stated, and other things, that Americans were not well received in Britain, particularly England, owing to their blarney and unconventional conduct.

The correspondent (an Englishman) quoted a statement, "an American in London asking a direct hint to a certain place or district, the required information the American out even saying thank you."

The statement is absolutely untrue, and an opportunity to refute it.

Every year, in the course of my work, I meet hundreds of ladies and gentlemen from the States who are, without exception, as courteous and affable.

As a Scotsman, I am particularly fond of the ladies and gentlemen from Edinburgh, and I have seen many of them in Scotland, and I have seen many of them in England.

During the last thirty years, various proposals, ranging all the way from free trade between all areas under the British flag to reciprocal reductions of tariff rates, have occupied the attention of the home and colonial governments. Canada and Australia have led in adopting preferential duties on imports from Great Britain, with the result that the export trade from the motherland has benefited. At the same time the Australian and Canadian peoples have been able to buy many articles at lower prices than would obtain if the full customs tax were levied on British products.

Some objection is reported from Australia to a continuance of the present tariff status, on the alleged ground that the preferential duties

